The Literary Digest

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Prof E M Shepard

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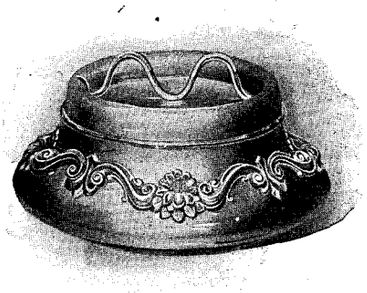

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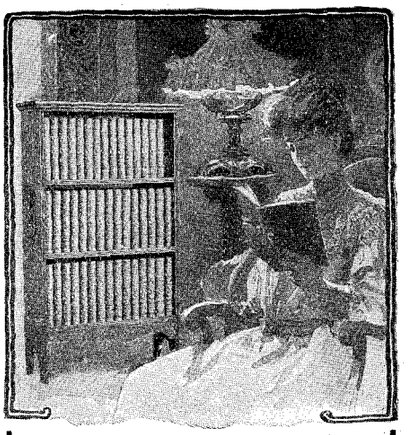

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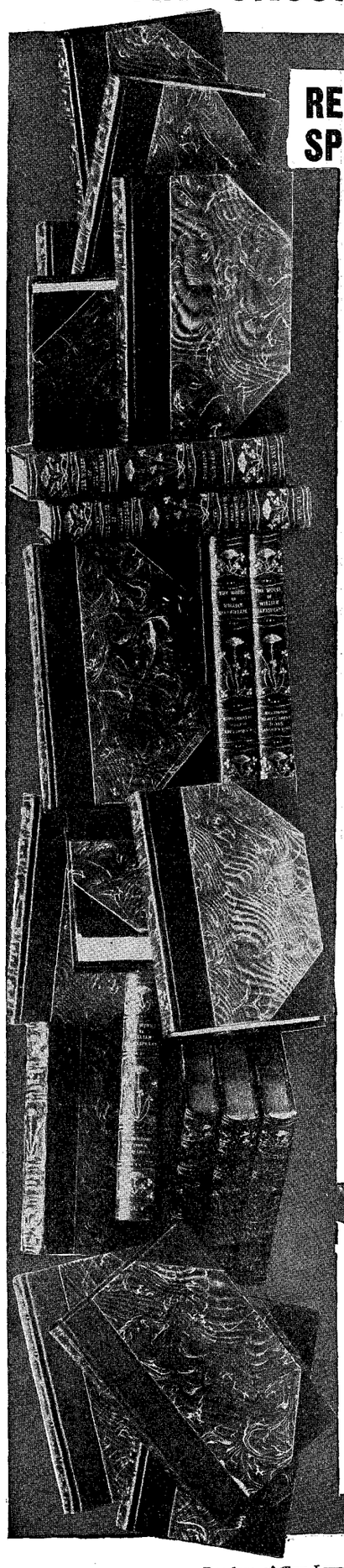

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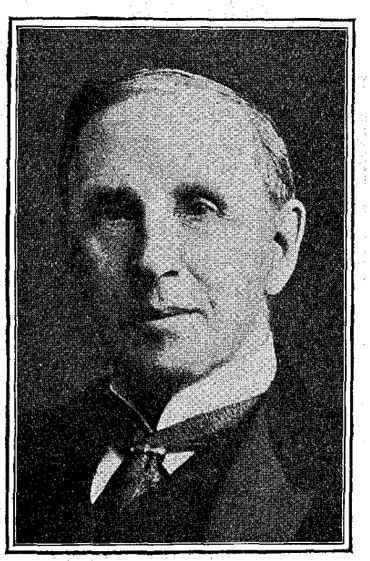

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE MESSAGE IS REGARDED.

THE President's message is regarded by some as the strongest bid for power ever made by an American President. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds indications in it that his "instinctive leanings are toward monarchical ideas," toward "the 'strong' government, the government by force, the government of superimposed authority." The same message is regarded by others as being "colorless" and "pointless," as the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks, and as indicating "a weak and unstable mind, or absolute lack of courage and self-poise." The Republican papers, forming a third group, regard his criticisms and recommendations as being only such as are eminently proper to the President of so mighty a nation.

Criticism and recommendation form the key-note of the message, from the criticism of the Czar's and Sultan's treatment of their subjects and the behavior of the South American republics, to labor-unions, trusts, railroads, Washington tenements, child labor, immigration evils, political corruption, the law's delays, unrighteous peace, and anti-imperialist "intrigues." Another line of thought running through the message, and one that alarms the Democratic press, is the idea that almost all the evils in this country, and some in other countries, should be regulated from Washington. The omissions are also considered significant. The absence of reference to Southern suffrage and representation is thought to indicate that the President intends to let this question remain in abeyance for a time; but the absence of reference to the tariff is thought by leading Republican papers, like the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Mail* and the Washington *Star*, to indicate that he will devote a special message to it in the near future.

The recommendations for publicity for campaign contributions and expenditures, for giving the Interstate Commerce Commission more power over railway rates, and for treating the Philippines ultimately as Cuba has been treated have been urged so strongly by the Democrats that "one would imagine," as one paper remarks, "that the Democrats in some mysterious way had been successful, in spite of the face of the returns." The New York *World* (Dem.) hints that the President took his views on publicity for campaign finance from Mr. Pulitzer's editorials, while Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal* exclaims in frenetic head-lines: "PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS A THUNDERING REVERBERATION OF HEARST PRINCIPLES. . . . REALLY AN ECHO OF REFORMS ADVOCATED BY THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS FOR YEARS. . . . READS LIKE A SERIES OF EDITORIALS FROM THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS," etc. Some of the Republican papers which treated with acrid satire Judge Parker's idea that the Philippines be treated as Cuba have shown a disposition to wander off into generalities when commenting on the same recommendation made by President Roosevelt.

The salient features of the message may be summarized as follows:

The President expresses his belief that the organization of labor is "often necessary" and "often wise" and "among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship"; but he adds that when labor-unions seek "improper ends," or use "improper means," all good citizens and public servants "must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation," and "of course, any violence, brutality, or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated." He recommends an employers' liability law and urges the grant of medals of honor to heroes in industrial life. The loss of life in railway wrecks is deplored, and legislation to prevent it by requiring the block-signal system and regulating the employees' hours of work is suggested. Efforts by unions of government employees to extort higher salaries by threatening Congressmen with defeat are rebuked, and Congress is asked to pass remedial legislation. A report from the Bureau of Labor on the Colorado mining strike is promised, and the desirability of investigations of child labor, labor laws, etc., by the bureau is dwelt upon.

Turning from labor to capital, the President says that "it is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action," and declares that "the national Government alone can deal adequately" with them. "To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit" would be futile or worse; the people must continue to show moderation, "and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating, or, at least, in minimizing, whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations." "More important than any legislation," however, "is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage-workers alike." The Bureau of Corporations, Congress is informed, has been busy with investigations, and "will make a special report on the beef industry." The President explains that the bureau's policy is one of "cooperation, not antagonism," and says that it makes "constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries." Congress is promised "all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift." The President suggests that the power of the bureau be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance. Railroad rebates are denounced, and Congress is asked to give the Interstate Commerce Commission more power over the regulation of rates.

In urging better housing and better school laws for the District of Columbia, the President is led to remark at considerable length upon the necessity of providing for the welfare of the working classes and of discouraging industrial tendencies that are hostile to the home.

The good works of the Department of Agriculture are related,

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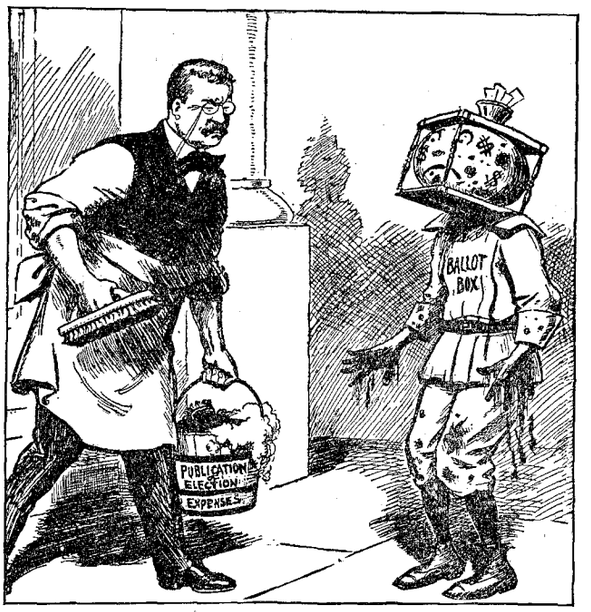


"YOU DIRTY BOY!"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

THREATENINGS,

the progress in irrigation and forestry is reviewed, and the Indian, the postal service, and the consular service are considered.

The retirement of the greenbacks is suggested, and elasticity is mentioned as a desirable quality for our currency. "Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder."

"Encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation" is recommended to the "immediate attention" of Congress.

The President opposes the admission of immigrants "whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wageworker"; and he criticizes present naturalization methods and urges "a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws."

"A law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections" is recommended, which shall also contain "provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

The President deplores the delays in criminal prosecutions, and criticizes "a system of procedure which has grown up in the federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money."

Appropriate legislation for the needs of Alaska is recommended.

In treating of our foreign policy, President Roosevelt repeats his plea that the United States should be, in effect, the "just man armed," and notifies Congress that he is negotiating arbitration treaties and will call another Hague peace conference. He denies "that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare"; but he adds that "chronic wrongdoing" or "impotence" may "ultimately require intervention."

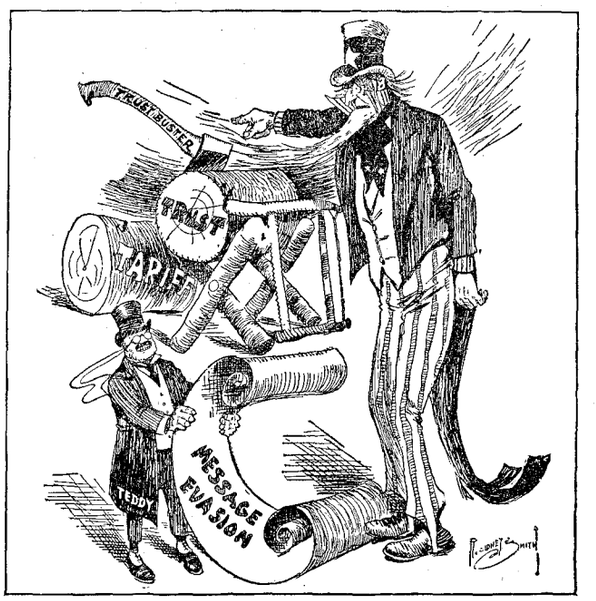
After remarking that "ordinarily" it is better to concern ourselves with ills at home than with those abroad, the President declares that "nevertheless, there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it." As instances, he cites the massacre of the Jews in Kishineff and the outrages in Armenia. As for lynching in this country, he says, it "is never more than sporadic, so that individuals, and not classes, are molested in their fundamental rights." He complains that "it has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory," and remarks that "such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint."

The President "most earnestly" recommends "that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy"; and points out that the army has been reduced to a minimum.

The Filipinos, he says, are at present "utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own"; but he believes that we can help them, and, he declares, "I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands." He remarks that now it is better to give them schools, good roads, railroads, courts, etc., than political power.

Labor.

The Worker (Socialist, New York) thinks that the large amount of space in the message devoted to labor shows that the big So-



"WHAT I WANTED WAS A BOY WHO COULD SAW THAT WOOD!"
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post.*

REPROOFS,

cialist vote has made an impression at Washington. It commends the President's stand for an employers' liability law, for safety appliances on railways, and for the regulation of the railway employees' hours of work; but it predicts that "half these recommendations will be coolly neglected by Congress, and the President will not bestir himself to induce Congress to act on them." More important for labor, thinks *The Worker*, are Chinese exclusion, the eight-hour bill, and the anti-injunction bill, and on these matters "his silence is more eloquent than all his words," and "means that the Administration will gladly see those measures once more defeated or postponed." The New York *Evening Journal* (Dem.), which also aims to represent labor, says that he is "wavering in his loyalty" to labor "on one important matter," for he "encourages the most insidious attack on the welfare of the American workman by talking of the open shop," and by talking of it "as tho that were anything else but an attempt by disloyal workmen to reap the benefits of the union man's sacrifices and long effort." *The Sun*, which usually sides with the employer in labor disputes, commends the President's utterance on labor and declares its conviction that "it will do more to restore industrial peace and divert the gravest danger that threatens the general welfare than any other influence that could have been exerted." The reference to violence, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), covers "the whole relation of the Government to the subject," and it remarks that "if the Government of the United States and the governments of the several States will simply suppress

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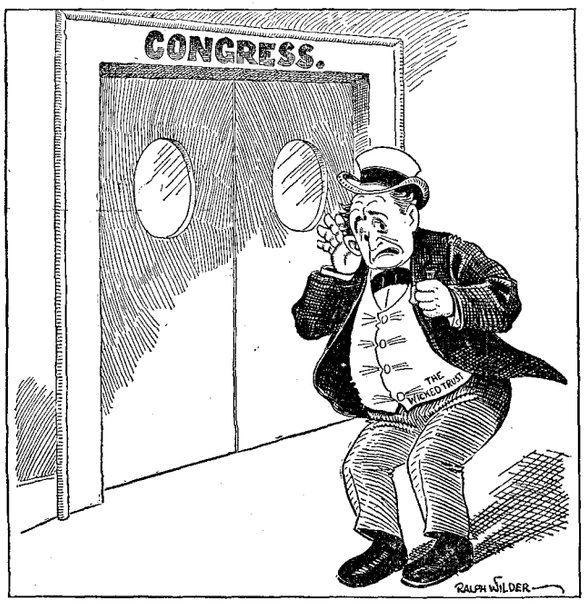
violence, it is the belief of the ablest economists living that all the other perplexities will be cleared up in due time by the automatic law of supply and demand."

Regulation of Railroad Rates.

The President's declaration that the railroad rebate, in whatever form, "must be stopped" is agreed to by all who comment on it; but his recommendation that more power over railroad rates be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission arouses a warm controversy. The Atlanta *News* (Dem.), published in a city that is having a fight with its railroads over rates which it thinks exorbitant, favors the President's view, and declares that "when a rate has been found by the commission to be unreasonable, the commission should have the power, not only to say what would be a reasonable rate, but to put that rate summarily into execution." The New York *Press* (Rep.) says the President "meets a public demand that had become irresistible," and it protests at great length against the unrestrained sway of "less than a score of individuals who to-day rule the transportation of the country more rigorously than the Czar rules the Russian Empire!" The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) favors the proposed grant of power to the commission, and the New York *Globe* (Rep.) thinks the reform might "do as much for railroads as for shippers." "If the evils are not reformed as they should be and can be by the railroads themselves," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), warningly, "federal legislation will surely come which will make even President Roosevelt's recommendations seem mild by comparison." Bitter



SUSPENSE.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

AND PERILS IN THE

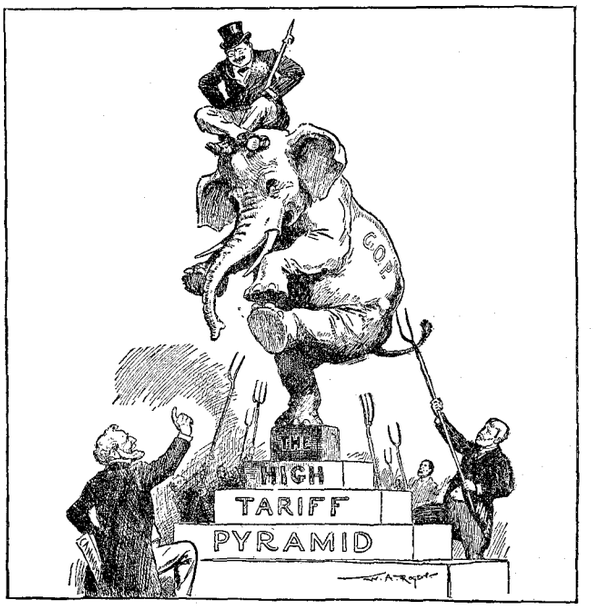
opposition, however, is expressed by the New York *Times* (Dem.), which says that the fear of a Bryan in the presidential chair would frighten investors away from railroad securities; "railroad extension and new construction would be checked, even if they did not cease altogether"; and "there would be business convulsions, industrial stagnation, and financial panic." "It is appalling," exclaims the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "to think of the chaos that would ensue" among the railroads "when the Interstate Commerce Commission undertook to exercise such a power." "In our certain judgment," it adds, "it could lead only to grave disaster and injustice." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), too, believes the power "might be subject to fearful abuse in the hands of a reckless or unscrupulous majority of the commission"; but it warns the railroads that the people are aroused, and urges them "to offer in Congress not an obstructive but a constructive policy," to avoid "being sucked into a whirlpool of socialism."

Publicity for Campaign Finance.

The plea for enforced publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures is warmly indorsed by the New York *World* (Dem.), which is glad to see the President recognize "the moral issue raised by *The World* in the last campaign." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) rejoices that he has "the courage to commend a salutary law, even if the main demand for it comes from his political opponents." The objection is made, however, that the elections are under state, not federal, control. The President's idea "will be approved by many Democrats, and yet to carry it out will involve a considerable substitution of federal for state power over elections," says the Hartford *Times* (Dem.); and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) argues that "as the members of campaign committees are, in no sense of the term, federal officials, and as the choosing or appointing of Presidential electors is placed by the Constitution in the hands of the States, it follows that there is no constitutional warrant for any attempt by Congress to control such committees." The reform "is bound to come," says *The Post*, but "it will, however, be brought about, not by vain attempts at unwarranted control by Congress, but by the decree of public opinion, the legislator that outranks Congress and occasionally nullifies constitutional provisions."

Russia, Turkey, and Latin America.

Some surprise is expressed at the President's severe strictures on Russia's treatment of the Jews and Turkey's treatment of the Armenians. His words "will send a cold shiver down the backs of the chancelleries of the great capitals," remarks the Philadelphia *Press;* and the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) observes that "it can hardly be other than offensive to both Russia and Turkey." *The Express* says that "probably no significance was intended by placing a recommendation for more battle-ships immediately after this discussion of foreign policy"; and the Boston *Herald* also associates the two ideas, and after recapitulating all the minatory language that goes before, remarks that "whether with a strong navy our line of action is to lie in these directions we do not pretend to say." A Washington diplomat is quoted by the New York *Times's* correspondent as saying: "If such words had been employed in a



OF COURSE HE'LL STAND PAT!
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

POLITICAL PANORAMA.

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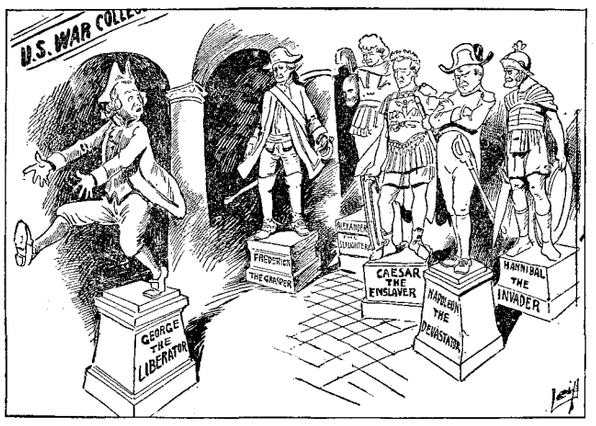
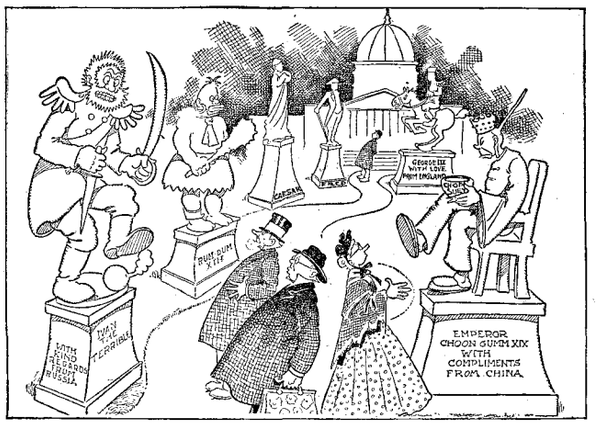


WHEN ALL THE STATUES ARRIVE.

GEORGE W.—"Great Scott, what kind of company is this!"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.



VIEW IN WASHINGTON, 1975 A.D.

Let the other nations follow Germany's example.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

SOME STATUARY SUGGESTIONS.

speech from the throne at Berlin or Vienna it would have resulted in the recall of the Russian Minister at those courts. As it is, nothing will now occur. The Powers have come to regard the United States as entitled to exceptional toleration in matters of this kind."

As regards Latin America, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) declares that "the United States can not expect that it will be quietly permitted to maintain under its protection a gang of reckless offenders against other nations, merely because it has made a certain proclamation called the Monroe Doctrine," and "therefore, for its own safety, it must exercise a certain supervision and control over the behavior of the South American republics." So think the Providence *Journal* (Rep.), and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), however, remarks that "the Monroe Doctrine does not necessitate the assumption by the United States of the character of police officer of the Western hemisphere," and the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) thinks it can not do so "without inviting unnecessary trouble." The Baltimore *Herald* (Dem.) doubts if this policy will bring better feeling between this country and the Latin republics; and the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) doubts if it will bring better trade. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks "we will be apt to find it a particularly thankless task and one not devoid of danger and embarrassments." The New York *World* (Dem.) recalls the fact that the federal Government can not make its own States pay their debts or preserve order, and "yet Mr. Roosevelt is laboring under the delusion that this country has a divine mission to keep order abroad, while it can not keep order at home; that it is obligated to compel foreign states to pay their debts, altho it can not compel the domestic States to pay theirs. The Roosevelt doctrine is the Monroe Doctrine turned inside out and stood on its head." The Hartford *Times* observes that "if this part of the message is not intended as an advance notice of the rumored project for United States intervention in Santo Domingo, then we are very much mistaken."

The Philippines.

The New York *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press* indorse the President's utterances on the Philippines, but in very general terms. "The President's treatment of the subject is according to the best ideal of Americanism," says *The Press;* and *The Tribune* remarks that "the President declares what may now be considered the settled doctrine of our people." The anti-imperialist papers, however, frankly rejoice to see the President taking the stand that the Philippines be ultimately treated like Cuba; but they can not understand why the President, after taking this stand, should read a lecture to those engaged in "foolish and dangerous intrigues" for Philippine independence. Why, says the Springfield *Republican*, the President's declared policy "is what anti-imperialists hope for and will continue to work for, and it can not be regarded as more harmful that they should say so than that the President should say so; and if the President can talk of independence as a dim and distant prospect without harm, can not others, also without harm, talk of the prospect as much nearer and more hopeful?" The President's position "is a self-contradiction, difficult to explain by any other theory than prejudice," declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and so think the Hartford *Times* and the New York *Evening Post*. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) thinks the President displayed poor taste in calling the anti-imperialists "foolish." It says: "Mr. Roosevelt is doubtless sincere in thinking those men foolish, but it is not becoming in him, as President of the United States, in a message to Congress, to apply that term to a body of men who include the late Senator Hoar, the venerable Senator Edmunds, the head of the first Philippine commission (and of Cornell University) and a large fraction of the leading university presidents of the country."

THE CHADWICK MYSTERY.

"THERE is a fascination in being buncoed that appeals irresistibly to the American mind," remarks the Detroit *Tribune*, in explanation of the breathless interest with which the public has from day to day followed the developments that have come to light upon the remarkable financial operations of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. The story, so far as the facts have yet been revealed, has a large element of mystery. "Yellow journalism has never concocted so startling a story," says the Chicago *Chronicle*, "and the dime novel is tame in comparison to the Chadwick sensation."

The wife of a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, in which town she is said to have occupied for some years a conspicuous social position, Mrs. Chadwick, altho not known to be possessed of tangible assets, succeeded in negotiating loans amounting to close upon a million dollars. So great, apparently, was her power to inspire confidence even in conservative and experienced business men that she was able to borrow large sums from private capitalists, from banks, and from the treasury of a college. Her affairs were brought to a crisis by suits to recover money lent. So far the most sensational result of this crisis has been the collapse of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, from which she had obtained loans amounting to four times its capital stock. President C. T. Beckwith and Cashier Spear have been placed under arrest at the instance of the United States authorities. In this case the money was lent on the security of two notes, one for $250,000, and the other for $500,000, alleged to bear the signature of Andrew Carnegie, not as indorser, but as maker. Mr. Carnegie

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repudiates the signatures and denies all knowledge of the notes. The Pittsburg *Post* comments as follows:

"The only precaution the banker took to convince himself of the genuineness of the paper was to have Mrs. Chadwick make oath as to Mr. Carnegie having signed the notes and then accepting the professions made by a lawyer who appeared and said he had authority to represent Mr. Carnegie.

"Ordinary prudence would have dictated first the unlikelihood of Mr. Carnegie needing to give notes at all, and second the use of the telegraph or mail to communicate directly with Mr. Carnegie himself as to the genuineness of the notes. On top of this, Mr. Beckwith says that he turned over a large amount of indorsed paper to Mrs. Chadwick upon her promise and oath not to use it, and declares that if she did then she violated her oath. This is a remarkable tale."

Incidents of this kind, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, go far to refute the charge that banking is the most hopelessly formalized branch of finance. The same paper continues:

"If it were a case of personal infatuation, there would be nothing more to say. For that cause fortunes and kingdoms will always be tossed to the winds. We believe, however, that the case is not so simple. The lady's power seems to lie in her knowledge of the weaknesses of the banking heart, rather than in any more general appeal. She counted on that gambling spirit which is the caricature of genuine banking polity, and she was not disappointed in her hope. Effrontery was the basis of her influence—the mere insolence of apparent wealth; usurious profits were the bait she held out to her gulls; mystery her especial allurement. . . . She seemed to control a golden sluice, and the bankers never stopped to realize that the scintillation was that of their own pieces. In short, her wealth and responsibility were imputed to her on the basis of a few hints she threw out and of a carefully cherished mystery; she seemed to be what the gazers wished her to be. She was a creation of their own inner thinking and craving for romantically inordinate gains, very much as concealed desires determine the dream images in a crystal ball.

"When this mystery is dispelled we shall probably find that the rest is sordid enough. Genius lies simply in maintaining the illusion of the occult. The hidden millionaire protector has been the lime to take the banking birds, just as the judicially sealed safe in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, with its inclosed collar buttons, was lure enough to catch all Paris."

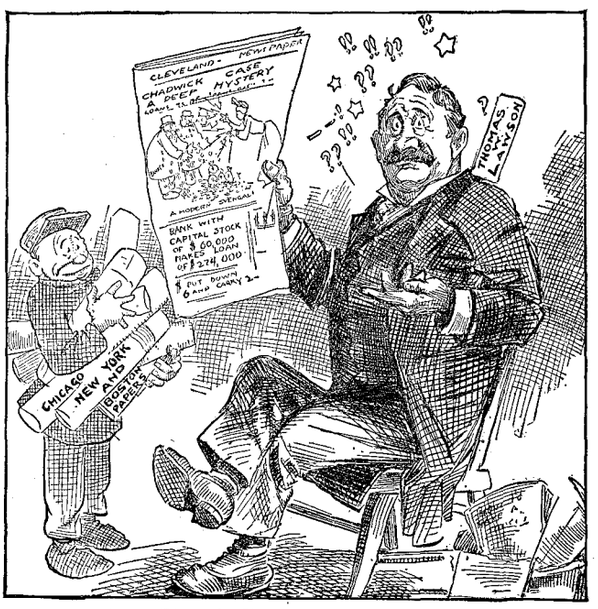
Several papers hint at hypnotism, or some kindred psychic force, as a possible explanation of the extraordinary magnitude and success of the woman's financial operations. Others, with more levity, suggest that she has a possible brilliant career before her as a negotiator of loans for any of the needy European Powers.

"As if the case were not sensational enough," says the Springfield *Republican*, "an attempt is being made to identify Mrs. Chadwick with a young woman who, a dozen years or more ago, served a term in the Ohio penitentiary on conviction for forgery." Mrs. Chadwick is now under arrest by the federal authorities on the charge of conspiring to aid and abet the Oberlin bank officials in the embezzlement of $12,500, and it is said there will be other charges. Altho it has been claimed that $5,000,000 worth of gilt-edged securities are held in trust for her by the Wade Park Banking Company, of Cleveland, the $15,000 required as bail has not been forthcoming. As the Chicago *Chronicle* remarks: "The public is impatient for the next chapter, and can hardly wait the slow process of the law. The delay, however, gives opportunity for an indefinite amount of guessing as to the plot of the story and its possible dénouement."

COLORADO ELECTION DISPUTE.

ONE would think, from the reports in the daily press outside Colorado, that "the sack of Rome," as one observer puts it, was to be duplicated in that State. Statements abound such as: "Colorado is on the verge of civil war over the governorship, with both sides arming"; or, "Governor Peabody intends to succeed himself as governor even if he has to hold the state-house by the use of troops." These reports, we are assured by the Colorado papers, are all baseless, and people who expect trouble over the election will be sadly disappointed. Affairs there appear to be quiet save for the wordy war between the Denver papers as to which party is guilty of election frauds. "There is not going to be any turmoil over these matters," says the Denver *Republican* (Rep.); "business will not be interrupted," and "no man who was honestly elected will be deprived of his seat because some one else may want the office, and certainly no person dishonestly elected should insist upon holding a certificate which may be shown to belong to another." Governor Peabody—he who made so persistent a fight upon the labor-unions—asserts that Adams's election rests on fraud, and that he will not withdraw until convinced that Adams has been elected; but, he adds: "As every day brings to light so much fraud I am more than ever convinced I am elected."

On the face of the returns, Adams has been elected by a plurality


CLEVELAND NEWSPAPER
CHADWICK CAVE MYSTERY
BANK WITH CAPITAL STOCK OF $60,000 MAKES LOAN OF $274,000
THOMAS LAWSON
CHICAGO NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRESS

LAWSON—"And I thought *I* knew something about frenzied finance!"
—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

THE MOTHS AND THE FLAME.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"FEMINIZED FINANCE."

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of more than 10,000 in the State, carrying Denver by about 5,000. The Colorado Supreme Court has taken complete control of the count in Denver, where most of the alleged frauds were committed, and as a result there have been wholesale arrests and convictions. One instance of ballot-box stuffing may be cited here. In Ward 5, Precinct 9, the ballot-box was opened by the court. The "total vote" of this precinct was returned as 285, of which Peabody was given 79. The opening of the box showed a total of 115 straight Republican votes. The returns of many other precincts are in much the same condition, and if the Supreme Court should throw them out, the result in the State will be seriously affected. Peabody's supporters have asked that the whole vote cast in Precinct 8 of Ward 7 be thrown out without an investigation to determine the number of illegal votes cast and without opening the ballot-box. This proposition is advanced on the ground that three persons connected with the holding of the election in that precinct have been found guilty of violating an injunction issued by the Supreme Court prior to the election. No decision on this phase of the affair has yet been reported, but if the court orders the vote thrown out, the attorneys for Governor Peabody are expected to demand similar action in regard to about fifty precincts in which it is charged that the court's order was similarly violated. "That such a plan is proposed," says the Denver *News* (Dem.), "indicates that those who put it forward are not so zealous for the purity of the ballot as they claim to be, but are instead striving for the success of the candidates in whose behalf they appear, whether such candidates were honestly elected or not."

THOMAS W. LAWSON,

Who, in the opinion of the financial writers, had little or nothing to do with the "Lawson panic."

The Denver *News* and *The Times* (Ind.) believe that Peabody has been beaten fairly. These papers say that powerful interests that are behind Peabody are endeavoring to throw out enough votes to keep him in office, or, failing in this, to control the Colorado Senate. "On the face of the news," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "there is strong reason to believe that the courts in Colorado are to be used to override the will of the people"; but the two Denver papers just named think that the court will enforce the law fairly and impartially.

"Everybody knows," declares *The Times*, "that Governor Peabody was beaten by an honest majority. There is not a single county in which he did not run away behind all his party ticket even to the most insignificant constable." *The News* says:

"Here in Denver the Democratic executive committee is securing a great mass of testimony which will be presented at the proper time in the Supreme Court and County Court in connection with the reports of the Supreme-Court watchers and the proposed contests by Republican candidates for county offices. All of this is perfectly legitimate and is a measure not only of self-defense, but in the interest of the public, which ought to be protected against those who, while crying fraud, are themselves the chief offenders.

"THE MAIN POINT, HOWEVER, IS TO RESTRAIN GOVERNOR PEABODY FROM DOWNRIGHT LAWLESSNESS IN HIS CRAZY EFFORT TO KEEP HIMSELF IN OFFICE, AND IT IS TO THAT END THAT THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE WHOLE STATE OUGHT TO BE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON HIM."

The Denver *Republican* charges the Democrats with gross frauds. It remarks:

"Every large city must go through this experience at some time or other, and it appears to be Denver's turn. . . . It is entirely safe to assume, from indisputable evidence already collected, that the Democratic machine stole more than 10,000 votes in Denver in the late election. In only 18 precincts of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wards, a comparison of the poll-books with an accurate canvass made for verification, 1,516 'dead' voters were polled for the Democratic ticket, or an average of more than 84 fraudulent votes to each precinct. If that percentage should hold good for the entire city, it would mean more than 17,000 stolen votes in Denver."

THE "LAWSON PANIC," WITH LAWSON LEFT OUT.

NOT since the days of "Jim" Fisk, remarks the New York *Herald*, "has Wall Street seen anything so impudent, audacious, and spectacular as the performance of the Boston plunger posing as the guiding genius of the storm that prostrated Wall Street." In this tempest "the wholesale destruction of the woolly lambs of Wall Street was such as to provoke pity from the most hardened," says the same paper, and "many speculators who intended to give their wives automobiles at Christmas will have to compromise on roller-skates." Thursday of last week saw a total sale of 2,891,000 shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the highest since the Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901, when over 3,000,000 shares changed hands. Amalgamated Copper sold on Thursday at 58½, a loss of 24 points in four days, Colorado Fuel and Iron lost 21 points, Tennessee Coal and Iron 15, Sugar 14, Steel 11, and so on.

This crash is spoken of in the news columns of the daily papers as "Lawson's panic," but we are informed in the editorial and financial columns that Mr. Lawson had little or nothing to do with it. This operator, who has been directing considerable attention to Amalgamated Copper and to himself during the past six months by his series of rather warm articles in *Everybody's Magazine*, inserted half-page advertisements in the leading newspapers in the early part of last week, advising the Amalgamated shareholders to sell that stock at once, as the price was about to break. He estimated that the public held 1,000,000 shares. The price broke four points on Tuesday, eight more on Wednesday, and ten more on Thursday. The total sales for the week ending Friday were 1,106,275 shares. Meanwhile Lawson bombarded the newspapers and news agencies with telegrams urging speculators to "sell Amalgamated, sell everything." Here is one of his messages, sent in the height of the panic:

"TO THE GOOD BUT LITTLE FELLOWS OF WALL STREET:

"For years you have been played by 'The Gang.' You know who I mean. Now you have them where you want them. Don't let them fool you. They are loaded, and their fakes won't work this time. The people at large will not take bid-up stuff off their hands. I will see to that. They have the banks and trust companies stocked up with their chromos. Give them more and see how they like it. Already two big pools are squirming and their game will be to pretend they are with me and short. Don't fall into it.

"They will spring to-day the yarn that I have covered immense lines and am going long and bring out good news. This will be absolutely false. If I change my position, which I have clearly defined in my advertisements, I will confess myself a cur and forever leave 'The Street.' You may rely upon this.

"The question now is simply: Who is going to take the millions of shares which they were preparing to unload off their hands? I tell you they will be compelled to keep them, and then it will be for you to make the prices. Bear in mind, in thirty-five years I have never given you my word for a thing flatfootedly and deceived you.—THOMAS W. LAWSON."

The financial writers, however, treat Lawson like a Veiled Prophet

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or a Man in the Iron Mask. They write column upon column in the financial departments of the metropolitan dailies discussing every phase of the panic except the unwhispered name of the man who claims the credit for the whole performance. The weeklies, too, have evidently either never heard of Lawson or have forgotten his name. *Dun's Review* speaks of the heavy selling "induced by the published statements of a Boston operator"; *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* makes remarks about "a Boston operator who delights to play upon public credulity"; *Bradstreet's* thinks that "a great deal of undue attention" has been paid to "a sensational operator in a neighboring city"; and *The United States Investor*, published in Mr. Lawson's home city, talks freely about other prominent characters involved in the flurry, but does not seem ever to have heard of the author of "Frenzied Finance." "No one in Wall Street has ever taken this person seriously," says *The Evening Post's* financial editor, and to ascribe the convulsion to him is "silly." And not only is there no Lawson, but a prominent banker is quoted in *The Journal of Commerce* as saying that "there is no panic, and there has been no panic, among the substantial interests." It was a bucket-shop and small traders' flurry, induced as much by President Roosevelt's stand on railroad regulation as by "anything Mr. Lawson has said or done." *The Journal of Commerce* thinks that Lawson merely took advantage of a top-heavy situation in the market. It observes:

"No doubt the flamboyant manifestoes of the Boston plunger had much to do with toppling over the top-heavy market, but why should they have served his obvious purpose so successfully? He had been working for some months, with a popular magazine at his service, upon the nerves of ill-informed investors and making them timid by his onslaughts upon the vulnerable monstrosity Amalgamated Copper, and incidentally slashing at financial ways and methods in which he is himself an adept. He apparently had some other purpose in all this besides enlightening the American public and rescuing it from the iniquities of promoters and stock jobbers of whom he has been one of the most agile, tho not the most powerful. Whatever his purpose may have been, there was little doubt about what he was driving at when he began to advertise a scheme of his own by bombarding the general stock market, with Amalgamated Copper as his ostensible target. Nothing in his character or career justified anybody in 'taking stock' in his pretense of what he knew was coming, or getting into a panic at his paper fusilade. Of course, if the ignorant crowd would rush to sell because he said so, the Stock Exchange could not help it and the speculative bears were ready enough to turn in and fan the excitement and run the market down all along the line.

"The hysterics that were worked up in the tumult on the floor of the Exchange were not really due to superior insight and strident shrieks of Lawson of Boston, but to the fact that there was no bottom to the market, or at least that it was not resting on the bottom, but had been jacked up and put on stilts. The rapid advance in prices in the last two months had no solid ground. There was reason for improvement and for a steady investment in securities that had gone sufficiently low, but the passion for buying on a rising market in the hope of speculative gain gave a fictitious celerity to the movement and the professional operators found their account in pushing it along with a view to unloading at the proper time. The less of visible or tangible value there was in a stock the easier it was to set it a-ballooning. The pyramid was bottom up and Lawson had acuteness enough to see that it might be tipped over instead of let down easy, so he sent out his blasts and set in motion the scramble to get from under. Whatever his motives, perhaps the scare and the tumble were a good thing. Better have a shock and shake up before matters went any farther than to have the materials accumulate for a real panic. If 'the public' would keep its head and follow sober advice instead of the inebriated kind, the speculators would gather fewer fleeces from the 'lambs,' who get clipped going and coming in these excited movements. The trouble is that what is called 'the public' is not so much intent upon sound investment as eager for speculative gain itself. There should be a little sobering up and quieting down now."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PERHAPS Governor Vardaman desires to go down in history as the "Mississippi bubble."—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

IT is to be hoped that the Bureau of Corporations will not force the Beef trust men to the wall. They would steal the wall.—*The New York American.*

SECRETARY SHAW is said to cherish presidential ambitions. He has at least one necessary qualification: he was born in this country.—*The Detroit News.*

IN Italy one of the political parties is called the Extreme Left. Why wouldn't that be a good name for the Democratic party in this country?—*The Los Angeles Times.*

THE approach of Christmas and the day of good-will toward all men reminds us that our biggest guns are now manufactured in the little town of Bethlehem, Pa.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

A MARYLAND octogenarian is boasting of having voted his seventy-first time at the late election. That's nothing. Men in St. Louis and Denver vote that often at every election.—*The Washington Post.*

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, one of England's legal luminaries, says we have no right to the title "America." Sir Edward's ancestors had the same idea, but they thought better of it later on.—*The New York American.*

THE CZAR—"Well, here's a pretty how do you doski!"
—Reid in the Kansas City *Journal.*

RUSSIA—"I indorse your peace conference, all right, and would like to be with you, but I'm afraid I can't come just at present. I am busy now."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

WRINKLES ON THE FRONT OF GRIM-VISAGED WAR.

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LETTERS AND ART.

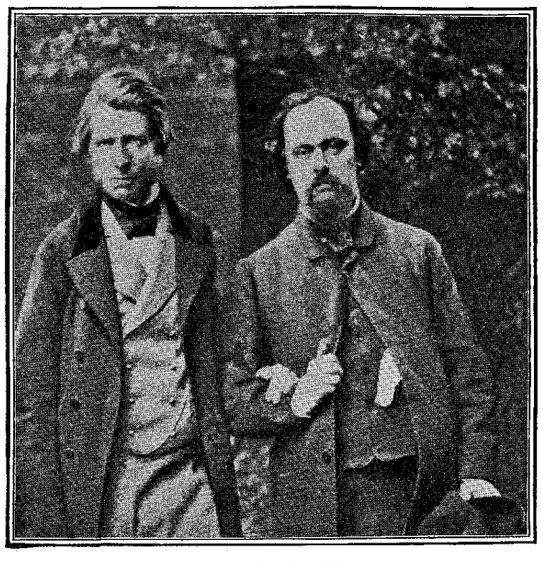
RUSKIN'S MELANCHOLY SELF-PORTRAYAL.

THE letters which Ruskin wrote to his friend, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, during a period of forty years extending from 1855 onward, have been edited by the latter and published in book form. They reveal, says Professor Norton, a nature that was "in the highest degree complex; it was full of contrary elements which he never succeeded in reconciling so as to obtain steady equilibrium and tranquillity of soul, or persistent fixity of aim."

No other series of Ruskin's letters cover so long a period of time or possess so much autobiographical interest "as a record of moods and mental conditions." These facts influenced the editor to make them public, in spite of the questionable propriety that might be charged in giving to the world so intimate a personal revelation. Taken altogether, he says, "they form a tragic record of the perplexities of a great and generous soul, the troubles of a tender heart, the spendthrift use and at last the failure of exceptional powers. Such genius, such high aims, such ardent yet often ill-directed effort, and such great yet broken achievement, such splendors sinking into such glooms—it is a sorrowful story."

Something of Ruskin's ungoverned extravagance of expression is to be found in the very early part of the intercourse, before such excuses as broken health and disappointed hopes can be urged in explanation. He writes to Norton, who was then at Rome, and gives what seem to him "incontrovertible and accurate conclusions" as to the general character of that city. Thus:

". . . that the streets are damp and moldy where they are not burning; that the modern architecture is fit only to put on a Twelfth-cake in sugar (*e.g.*, the churches at the Quattro Fontano); that the old architecture consists chiefly of heaps of tufo and bricks; that the Tiber is muddy; that the Fountains are fantastic; that the Castle of St. Angelo is too round; that the Capitol is too square; that St. Peter's is too big; that all other churches are too little; that the Jews' quarter is uncomfortable; that the English quarter



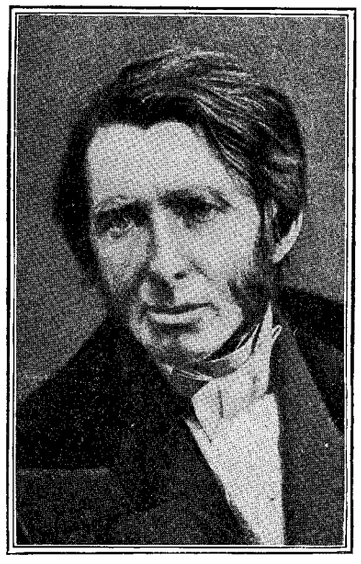
RUSKIN AND D. G. ROSSETTI.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

is unpicturesque; that Michelangelo's Moses is a monster; that his Last Judgment is a mistake; that Raphael's Transfiguration is a failure; that Apollo Belvidere is a public nuisance; that the bills are high; the malaria strong; the dissipation shameful; the bad company numerous; the Sirocco depressing; the Tramontana chilling; the Levante parching; the Ponente pelting; the ground unsafe; the politics perilous, and the religion pernicious. I do think that in all candor and reflective charity I may assert this much."

In the latter years of the decade of 1850–60, says Professor Norton, Ruskin's conviction in respect to matters of deepest concern "underwent a vital change, which disturbed the currents of his life, turning them into new and troubled channels. Youth came to its close; the props which had supported it and the defenses which had guarded it fell away one after the other, and were leaving him solitary and exposed." The following letter shows perhaps better than any other the effect of this unsettlement:

"THUN, 15th August (1859).

". . . It's very odd I don't keep writing to you continually, for you are almost the only friend I have left. I mean the only friend who understands or feels with me. I've a good many radical half friends, but I'm not a radical and they quarrel with me—by the way, so do you a little—about my governing schemes. Then all my Tory friends think me worse than Robespierre. Rossetti and the P. R. B. are all gone crazy about the Morte d'Arthur. I don't believe in Evangelicalism, and my Evangelical (once) friends now look upon me with as much horror as on one of the possessed Gennesaret pigs. Nor do I believe in the Pope—and some Roman Catholic friends, who had great hopes of me, think I ought to be burned. Domestically I am supposed worse than Blue Beard; artistically I am considered a mere packet of quibs and crackers. I rather count upon Lowell as a friend, tho I've never seen him. He and the Brownings and you. Four—well—it's a good deal to have—of *such*, and I won't grumble—but then you're in America, and no good to me—except that I'm in a perfect state of gnawing remorse about not writing to you; and the Brownings are in Italy and I'm alone as a stone on a high glacier, dropped the wrong way instead of among the moraine. Some day, when I've quite made up my mind what to fight for, or whom to fight, I shall do well enough, if I live; but I haven't made up my mind what to fight for—whether, for instance, people ought to live in Swiss cottages and sit on three-legged or one-legged stools; whether people ought to dress well or ill; whether ladies ought to tie their hair in beautiful knots; whether Commerce or Business of any kind be an invention of the Devil or not; whether Art is a Crime or only an Absurdity; whether Clergymen ought to be multiplied, or exterminated by arsenic, like rats; whether in general we are getting on, and if so where we are going to; whether it is worth while to ascertain any of these things; whether one's tongue was ever made to talk with or only to taste with."



RUSKIN IN MID-LIFE.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

In 1861 he utters the following pathetic outcry:

"As for things that have influenced me, I believe hard work, love of justice and of beauty, good nature and great vanity have done all of me that was worth doing. I've had my heart broken, ages ago, when I was a boy—then mended, cracked, beaten in, kicked about old corridors, and finally, I think, flattened fairly out. I've picked up what education I've got in an irregular way—and it's very little. I suppose that on the whole as little has been got into me and out of me as under any circumstances was probable; it is true, had my father made me his clerk, I might have been in a fair way of becoming a respectable Political Economist in the manner of Ricardo or Mill—but granting liberty and power of traveling, and working as I chose, I suppose everything I've chosen to have been about as wrong as wrong could be. I ought not to have written a word; but should have merely waited on Turner as much as he would have let me, putting in writing every word that fell from him, and drawing hard. By this time I might have been an accomplished draftsman, a fair musician, and a thoroughly good scholar in art literature, and in good health besides.

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As it is, I've written a few second-rate books, which nobody minds; I can't draw, I can't play nor sing, I can't ride, I walk worse and worse, I can't digest. And I can't help it. . . . ."

In another letter Ruskin presents an *apologia* for the frankness of much of his self-portrayal by saying that he had suffered so fearfully from reticence all his life that he thought sheer blurting out of all in one's head better than silence. The melancholy rather increases as time goes on. In 1879 he writes:

"The sad closing sentences of your letter efface from my mind most of the rest of it. For indeed it is only by my own follies and sins that I have fallen so far short of the knowledge of good as to be now unable to cheer you—by blaming you—and saying, Why should blindness be darkness—and why the coming of Death a Sorrow? It is only in utter shame and self-reproach that I ever allow myself (or can not help myself) in despondency; and the very wildness of howling devilry and idiocy in the English mob around me strengthens me more than it disgusts—in the definiteness of its demoniac character. To see the devil *clearly* is in the nineteenth century all that the saints can hope for—but I am content with so much of Apocalypse as all that I deserve; and with the absolute sense that he and I are not of the same mind."

RUSSIAN LITERATURE AS THE PRODUCT OF SOCIAL STRUGGLE.

THAT current Russian literature is the outcome of the social and industrial change wrought by Peter the Great, whose efforts brought, as by a *coup de théâtre*, a vast and rudimentary people in contact with a civilization more advanced in thought, is the thesis advanced by Prof. Albert Schinz, of Bryn Mawr College, in a recent issue of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne).

Russian literature, as it existed before the time of this great monarch, is divided by the writer into three classes: heroic tales, occasional songs, and historic songs. These were pervaded, he says, by the spirit of paganism, rarely of Christianity. The melancholy pessimism which was their prevailing note has become a natural force in Russian literature and the indelible stamp of the race. The revolution brought about by the mingling of the Slav and occidental currents represented a conflict between "human reason dominated by the world of phenomena" on the one hand, and "human reason dominating such phenomena" on the other; and it resulted in confusion in literary productions. "The only Russian writer," we are told, "who has learned how to compose, to arrange, to balance the parts of a narrative is Turgenef. Among all the others chaos reigns." As illustrating "the bizarre and eccentric character of Russian taste" when influenced by foreign nations, Professor Schinz gives a list of the French writers who have left their impress on Russian literature. They range from Paul de Kock, George Sand, and Béranger, to Victor Hugo—the inspirer of Tolstoy, "the most fluctuating and fickle in inspiration of Russian writers." But through all the Slav writings runs persistently a tone of fatalism, sometimes tinged with mysticism.

After reviewing, in brief, the work of Gogol, Gregorovitch, Turgenef, Tolstoy, and others, Professor Schinz goes on to say:

"The impression left by a protracted study of Russian literature is that it represents a gigantic struggle carried on by the spirit of reform against the spirit of routine. And what gives to this struggle its character of tragic passion is the truly heroic obstinacy of the combatants. The spectacle offered to our eyes is that of a veritable hecatomb of powerful individualities sacrificed to the pursuit of an unattainable ideal. Generations have fallen in the conflict, and yet there is no lack of enthusiasts ready to lay upon the altar of noble aspirations their strength, their fortune, and often their reason and their life. This is what gives us so keen an interest in the literature of Russia. Yet it furnishes us with no new ideas or inspirations. All its ideas were once our own [French], and those Frenchmen who have undertaken to impart to their writings a tinge of Russian feeling are merely repeating French ideas modified by the climate, the environment, the peculiarities of Slav thought, as contrasted with those of a Latin or Teutonic thinker. Contact with Russian literature can never have a renovating influence upon us, and it is vain to hope that it may."

Professor Schinz attributes the earnestness and enthusiasm of Russian writers to the fact that they have a public anxious to imbibe ideas now hackneyed and common among the occidental peoples, who have read everything, seen everything, known and understood everything. "In Russia," he says, "every new idea is contraband. The very precautions taken by the Bureau of Censors increases the public longing for the forbidden fruit of knowledge and life." An exclamation of M. de Vogüé—"Happy Russia, where the chimerical is not yet the impracticable!" is cited as bringing into strong relief a certain literary advantage enjoyed by Russia during her present period of transition. Social progress, we are reminded, is by no means entirely favorable to the production of great literature and art. "The age of reason is longed for by undeveloped nations as by children; when it is reached, they learn its disadvantages. It is then that they give up their dreams, their great thoughts, their noble enthusiasms." Thus there are reasons for thinking that under the present despotic and unprogressive government of Russia, amid its narrow and cheerless social life, the native spirit of Slav literature, with all the pessimism, mysticism, and fatalism which are racial and ineradicable, is finding its most favorable environment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, THE ANGLO-AFRICAN COMPOSER.

"THERE are just three negroes," says a writer in the New York *Times* (November 27), "who give any color to the theory that the negro, with time and opportunity, can reach the level of the white race in creative effort as distinguished from imitative effort. They are Alexandre Dumas, *père et fils*, and Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, who came over from England during the week just past to conduct the performance of his works in America by a negro society." This statement is made in an article describing the genesis of the Coleridge-Taylor Society, of Washington, D.C., and the recent performance by that society of the English composer's musical setting of "Scenes from Hiawatha." *The Times* writer continues:

By permission of *The Independent*.

SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR,

Who came to this country recently to conduct a performance of his cantata, "Scenes from Hiawatha," given by a chorus of two hundred negroes in Washington, D. C.

"These colored people, by common consent and common admission, managed the Coleridge-Taylor festival better than anything in the musical line has been managed in Washington for years. The musical critics of the Washington papers, mostly Southerners, conceded that the chorus of negroes was one of the best-managed, best-drilled, and most successful choruses that had ever appeared in Washington."

Mr. Coleridge-Taylor is the subject of an article by Mary Church Terrell, of the National Association of Colored Women, in the New York *Independent* (November 24). From this source we learn that Mr. Coleridge-Taylor was born in London in 1875,

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the son of a full-blooded African from Sierra Leone and an Englishwoman, and that he is at present professor of harmony and composition in the Crystal Palace, one of the best conservatories in England. We read further:

"The work by which Mr. Coleridge-Taylor first attracted the attention of the musical world was his trilogy entitled 'Scenes from Hiawatha,' which is founded on Longfellow's poem. It would be difficult to find a composition in which the music more accurately paints the meaning of the words than does this. The Anglo-African musician has caught the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon poet, so that the tones produced by the orchestra, together with the melodies and harmonies rendered by the human voice, affect one precisely as do the poet's words. . . . . .

MME. JANAUSCHEK,
"The last of the great heroic actresses."

"Last year, at the Hereford Festival in England, Mr. Taylor's 'Atonement,' a sacred cantata, was produced for the first time. The spirit of devotion which permeates the work, the reverence with which the Savior's character is drawn, the strength both in the choral writing and in the orchestration, the dramatic style of the composition and the good taste governing the promotion as a whole, have received the highest praise throughout the musical world. . . . . .

"In addition to 'Hiawatha' and the 'Atonement' about fifty productions represent the pedestal on which Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's fame already rests. Among them may be mentioned his 'Blind Girl of Castel-Aille,' 'Meg Blane,' the music for 'Herod' (which was produced at Her Majesty's Theater in London), a 'Coronation March,' the musical setting of many poems (among them four sonnets written by Mrs. Browning), and several 'Albums of Songs,' which include a set entitled 'African Romances,' the words of which are by Paul Laurence Dunbar, America's colored poet. Mr. Taylor says it will be a long time before he attempts another religious composition. Neither does he intend to write any more music to order for festivals, as the nervous strain and the responsibility are too great. He would like to write a light opera, if an original subject could be found. In fact, the young composer is already engaged upon what he calls light music, according to a promise made a few years ago to some singers and violinists. An American firm, Oliver Ditson & Co., has commissioned Mr. Taylor to write a book of negro melodies, the manuscript of which is already in the publishers' hands, so that the book will probably be out of press this fall. Two of the melodies in this book come straight from Africa. Three choral ballads and several other new pieces composed by Mr. Taylor will be sung in the Norwich musical festival in 1905.

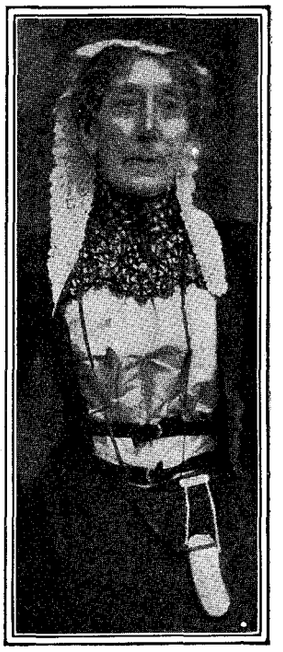
"The future of this young Anglo-African seems very bright indeed. . . . He is primarily and essentially a creative genius, and he neither imitates any particular school nor borrows."

The Musician (Boston) refers to Mr. Coleridge-Taylor as "a composer of international reputation," and declares that his music is "at once original, attention-commanding, sincere, and often in the way of unusual beauty." The same paper comments further:

"As a composer, director, and teacher this man is impressing himself upon the English people to a degree shared but by a few others. He is one of a small group of young men, among them Elgar and Bantock, who have lent to English music a new touch. Elgar is forty-seven years of age, Bantock is perhaps thirty-five, Taylor is not yet thirty; and they all are making for English music a new history."

THE PASSING OF TWO VENERABLE ACTRESSES.

IT has happened that two of the best-known actresses in America —Fanny Janauschek and Mrs. Gilbert—have died within the space of a few days. Both were foreigners, and both achieved their greatest triumphs in this country; but, apart from these salient facts, their respective careers yield points of contrast rather than of similarity. Mme. Janauschek was the "last of the great heroic actresses"; Mrs. Gilbert will be remembered as one who impersonated demure "old ladies" and domestic types.



MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
At the time of her death, the oldest actress on the American stage, and "the best loved."

Francesca Romana Magdalena Janauschek was born in Prague, Bohemia, in 1830, and at the age of eighteen was taking a prominent part in the productions at the Stadt Theater, Frankfort-on-the-Main. During subsequent years she became a "royal actress" at the Dresden Court Theater, under the patronage of King John of Saxony. She came to America in 1867, and appeared in "Macbeth" with Edwin Booth, she speaking German, he English. Later, she essayed English parts with entire success. Says the Springfield *Republican*:

"Janauschek as Mary Stuart in Schiller's drama, as Deborah in Mosenthal's play, as Legouve's Medea, and in her wonderful double personation of Lady Dedlock and the maid Hortense in the play of 'Chesney Wold'—based on 'Bleak House'—in these and many other parts she was the embodiment of tragic fate. And not the least in the Dickens play—in its original form of novel one of the most powerful depictions of character in the stress of fate ever constructed, and in itself placing Dickens in the first class of novelists. It was marvelous to see these two personations, the schooled and elegant calm of the wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock, with its constant undertone of misery and despair, leading to the verge of revelation from which she shrank; and the tigerish evil of the waiting woman—waiting in a double sense—for envious vengeance at last. For merely the facial study it was wonderful—could these two be the same? No other work of hers showed to such perfection the actor's art. Janauschek was actor more than artist, but she was both. Who that ever saw her enact Medea can forget that dreadful moment when she caresses her children on the very point of slaying them—it was one of the breathless pauses of sensation which only occur when a supreme genius stirs the pulses of life. Many remember her best as Meg Merrilies—a part which Charlotte Cushman had made her own, and which Janauschek undertook because her managers, on her second visit to this country, desired it for their money-making purposes. She played the part far more simply, less sensationally than the great American, but it had no less force. She was the Sibyl of gypsydom, immensely serious and impressive. This same faculty of transforming a melodramatic figure into a very messenger of the fates was shown in her personation of Mother Mandelbaum in the very inferior play of 'The Great Diamond Robbery,' in her later years. But she had also the faculty of comedy, and if she had not been the greatest tragic actor among women on the stage in her day, she might have been the greatest comedian, as she showed in still later stages of her remarkable career."

Mrs. Gilbert, the oldest actress on the American stage, at the time of her death, and "the best loved" according to the Philadelphia *Press*, was born of Wesleyan parents in Rochdale, England, in 1822. Her first experience on the boards was that of a dancer, and her husband, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, was a master of the ballet in

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London. Her first visit to this country was made in 1849, and her *début* as an actress took place eight years later. The list of parts that she has played is a long one, and strikingly illustrates her versatility and tireless energy. Says Mr. William Winter, in the New York *Tribune:*

"The period which has seen Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Germon, Mary Carr, Mrs. Chippendale, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Billington, and Mme. Ponisi, has seen no superior to Mrs. Gilbert in her special walk. Because of her proficiency, in youth, as a beautiful dancer, her motions had spontaneous ease and grace. She could assume the fine lady, without suggesting the parvenu. She was equally good, whether as the formal and severe matron of starched domestic life or the genial old dame of the pantry. She could play Temperance, in 'The Country Squire,' and equally she could play Mrs. Jellyby. All varieties of the eccentricity of elderly women, whether serious or comic, were easily within her grasp. Betsy Trotwood, embodied by her, became a living reality; while, on the other hand, she suffused with a sinister horror her furtive, stealthy, gliding, uncanny personation of the dumb, half insane Hester Dethridge. That was the first great success that Mrs. Gilbert gained, under the management of Mr. Daly. Her assumption of the Marquise de St. Maur was instinct with aristocracy. Most of her later triumphs were obtained as the formidable lady who typifies the domestic proprieties and the Nemesis of respectability. It was her refined but severely regular presence that gave soul and wings to 'A Night Off.' From Miss Garth to Mrs. Laburnum is a far stretch of imitative talent for the interpretation of the woman nature that everybody, from Shakespeare down, has found it difficult to treat. Mrs. Gilbert always impressed her audience with clear-cut, brilliant identification with every type of character that she assumed; but also she denoted her own kind heart and sweet and gentle, yet never insipid, temperament—the condition of sympathy, graciousness, and cheer which is the flower of a fine nature and a good life."

Mrs. Gilbert's sudden death, which resulted from apoplexy and occurred during the week of her Chicago engagement in "Granny," her farewell play, is thus contrasted by the Brooklyn *Eagle* with the lingering illness and sufferings of Mme. Janauschek:

"Mrs. Gilbert was always happy in her work. She has been supremely happy since the great overwhelming wave of love and admiration went up across the footlights to her on that first night of her new play at the Lyceum Theater. That demonstration has been repeated at every performance, in New York and elsewhere. The epilogue written for the first night, with its closing appeal that 'in your hearts you'll keep old Mrs. Gilbert,' has been spoken after every performance, and every audience has dispersed humming 'Auld Lang Syne' with little catches in the throat. And in the midst of all these proofs of affection their object was snatched to a better world without pain, without time for regret or suffering. The beauty of it can best be seen by a contrast.

"While Mrs. Gilbert lay dying in Chicago, the body of Fanny Janauschek was being followed by half a dozen old and faithful friends from an undertaker's shop in New York. Janauschek was a greater actress than Mrs. Gilbert ever dreamed of being, altho Mrs. Gilbert was a much finer artist than those who have only seen her in old age know. . . . The old guard remembers Fanny Janauschek as the unrivaled queen of tragedy, both in this country and in Europe. Yet that queen has seen her crown fall, and her scepter seized by younger and stronger hands. She has lived through an old age of disappointment, disillusion, suffering, poverty, and disease. Hers is merely an extreme example of the common lot of the actor who lives to advanced age."

ESOPUS
'THE SILENT PLACES'
'THE MASQUERADER'
THE SEA-WOLF
'MY LADY OF THE NORTH'
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS A DEAD ONE. NOW WATCH OUT FOR ME.
TOM WATSON
'THE CALL OF THE WILD.'

SOME OF THE POPULAR BOOKS OF THE DAY.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HUMOR.

"SO far as pure humor is concerned, there has never been a shadow of a boundary line between England and America." These words are used in a recent volume of essays ("Journalism and Literature") from the pen of Mr. H. W. Boynton. The writer goes on to argue that while national taste in jokes may vary, humor is much the same everywhere. So far as that subtle quality is concerned, "Cervantes was a Yankee, and so was Heine, and so, it seems, was Shakespeare."

If there is a characteristic form in which the American's sense of humor is inclined to express itself, says Mr. Boynton, it is probably satire. Our talent for satire, he finds, is still further defined by our preference for the method of the interlocutor. As an admirable example he mentions the Dooley books; and he continues:

"The 'Biglow Papers' established a sort of canon by which our work in this field will long be judged. We have done nothing of late in satirical verse, to be sure, while much has been done in England—if indeed this impression is not due to the fact that the newspaper provides our only market for such wares. But it can hardly escape notice that in other respects our recent successful experiments in satire have held to the method of Lowell and Artemus Ward: the expression of wisdom in dialect or in the vernacular."

In Mark Twain this critic believes the humorist to be naturally subordinate to the jester. "That he possesses the superior power, that epical narrative of 'Huckleberry Finn' would abundantly prove. But it has never been dominant; as the smiling interpreter of life his 'genius is rebuked' by his superlative quality as a magician of jokes." The late Frank R. Stockton is characterized as "a much more delicate humorist, a far more skilful artist than Mark Twain." By way of the farces of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs and of Mr. Howells, Mr. Boynton passes to a comparison of certain English and American humorous writers:

"There could be no better illustration of the difference between the jocose and the humorous than a comparison of one of Mr. Bangs's farces with one of Mr. Howells's. The younger writer seems in effect to represent the survival of a school of facetiousness, now happily moribund, which had some standing during the last century, in England as well as in America. Puns, elaborate ironies, fantastic paradoxes, all manner of facetiæ were good form from the early days of Christopher North to the end of the Dickens vogue. In the England of our own day, jocosity has been for the most part remanded to its proper place as the servant and not the divinity of the humorous machine. . . . . .

"It must be admitted that in this day of smiles across the sea the boundary line between national methods of joking even is not always indisputable. Jerome K. Jerome, for instance, belongs fairly to our school of jocoseness; and 'Three Men in a Boat' was popular with us because he applied our method to English conditions. The village and seafaring tales of Mr. W. W. Jacobs are more plainly insular in quality, but in the delicious and unlabored absurdity of his plots and the whimsicality of his dialogue he strongly resembles Mr. Stockton among the jesters. . . . . .

"Different as they are in personality and in the total effect of their work, what radical distinction in mere quality of humor is there between Mr. Cable and Mr. Barrie? Was it not the same genial sense of the delicate alternating currents of the feminine temperament which produced both Jess and Aurore Nancanon? And is not Fielding's humor as much at home in America as Dr. Holmes's in England?"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO STARS EXPLODE?

THAT the sudden appearance and wonderfully rapid expansion of the new star in the constellation Perseus have constituted a standing puzzle to astronomers has already been stated in these columns. According to the observers of Lick and Yerkes observatories, the only tenable theory is that a star has exploded, been converted into gas, and blown at a velocity of thousands of miles a second to spread itself throughout the entire universe. Can this be true? In *Knowledge and Scientific News* (November), Prof. A. W. Bickerton puts and answers the question as follows:

"Is it conceivable, with the known laws of matter and energy, that a force can be generated great enough to blow a star to pieces? A calculation shows that were the entire star an explosive, it would have to be a score of thousands of times stronger than dynamite. Is there in nature anything in which such a store of energy exists? This question must undoubtedly be answered in the affirmative, and the source of the energy is the attractive force of gravitation. The force with which the sun attracts matter, and the enormous distance through which this force extends, gives us an energy so great that, without any original motion, a particle falling from the nearest star upon the sun would reach it with a velocity of three hundred and ninety miles a second. This velocity would possess an energy hundreds of millions of times greater than that of an express-train, and the temperature produced by the stoppage of the motion would excel that of an electric furnace a score of thousands of times.

"Hence, in the collision of suns we have an agent that may generate energy sufficient to cause the sun to explode; but so enormous is the mass of a sun that the energy of collision has been shown to be too small to blow the sun into a nebula; but the probabilities of a direct complete collision between suns is small indeed. Any original motion or any attraction of other bodies acting during their fall toward one another would tend to make the impact of a tangential character, and it is upon the study of tangential impact that the solution of our problem depends. The velocity with which two suns would sweep past one another would be so great that a slight graze would not stop them. They would fly past one another, scarred by the encounter; but the portions that lay in one another's path and that did actually come into collision would be swept from the remainder, would coalesce, and would form a new body in space. The tremendous motion would be converted into heat, and the mass of the new body, if the graze were not deep, might be so small that the explosive pressure produced would blow it into a nebula that would continue to expand with an enormous velocity, and every particle be finally dissipated into free space, in some cases leaving the very universe itself.

"It is thus seen that the numbers and distribution of the stars must, on the demonstrated laws of nature, produce an explosion; and it is highly probable that all the so-called temporary stars that have appeared at intervals in the heavens, usually increasing in brilliancy for some hours, or a day or two, and then gradually disappearing, are caused by partial impacts of stars or, in most cases, of dead suns. For all these bodies have similar spectra crossed with double lines, the one showing recession, and the other approach, indicating the two scarred suns that have struck one another; while the brilliant continuous spectrum seen in all new stars, for some time after the outbreak, is due to the mass of flaming gas that must expand at the rate of some millions of miles an hour.

"The velocity with which these bodies pass one another would cause the impact to be over in an hour or less; and in this time a body is produced with a higher temperature than that of any ordinary star. This brilliant body would soon expand until the globe of fire would be thousands of times the volume of the sun."

Tycho Brahe, the celebrated Danish astronomer, tells of a "nova," or new star, of his time that grew to be more brilliant than Jupiter, than Venus at quadrature, so as to be visible at noonday. Professor Bickerton thinks that this was doubtless formed in the same way, and that its disappearance, which is chronicled by Tycho, was due to the decrease of luminosity consequent on its rapid expansion. The writer goes on:

"Herschel has told us that the only possible explanation of the character of the many planetary nebulæ that he discovered was that they were hollow shells of gas. Every stellar explosion that is produced by a partial impact must result, at one stage of its history, in a planetary nebula that may be permanent or evanescent according to the attractive power of the new body as compared with its temperature.

"Thus evanescent planetary nebulæ would be produced by slight grazes, whereas a deeper graze might produce a permanent planetary nebula, and still deeper grazes result in a large ratio of the molecules being attracted back, and producing a star in the center of the nebula. Examples of this are comparatively numerous in the celestial vault.

"So that our observers were doubtless right in the conclusion they came to that 'Nova Persei' was a celestial explosion in which a star had been blown to pieces. And this fragment of the study of impact shows how important an agent impact is in astronomical evolution, for it must be remembered that all kinds of impacts may take place, from a mere graze up to a complete impact. Impacts may take place between dead suns or lucid stars. They may take place between meteoric swarms, or between star clusters. The impact of nebulæ may range from a mere graze through deep cuts, up to entire coalescence; and every form of impact save direct center to center must result in rotation, and obviously furnishes an explanation of the spiral character of so many thousands of nebulæ. Again, such vast bodies as the two magellanic clouds may be approaching one another, and after countless ages may impact, and should they strike deep enough into one another, coalescence of a whirling character would result, giving a galaxy of stars of a double spiral character, and spreading the poles of the ring with masses of nebulous matter, a configuration that exactly corresponds with the structure of our universe, and hence may we not ask the question, 'Is not our visible universe a result of the coalescent impact of two previously existing universes, and if so may not such cosmic systems exist in endless number throughout the infinity of space?'

"Such are the lofty conceptions that develop themselves from the study of impact, carried fearlessly to its legitimate conclusions."

THE "CREEPING" OF RAILROAD TRACK.

THAT rails, apparently tired of lying still in the same place, sometimes emulate the trains that pass over them by starting off on excursions of their own, is a fact well known to railroad men. The lengthwise motion of the rail, while of course very slow, is often irresistible; nothing avails to stop it. Authorities differ regarding causes and remedies, and according to *The Railway Age* a recent exhaustive study by S. T. Wagner, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, does not seem to have settled the matter. Says an editorial writer in that paper:

"We knew before, and scarcely know more now, that rails creep with the direction of traffic except on heavy grades; that trestles and unstable embankments are favorable to the creeping of rails; that rails creep more under fast traffic or a heavy traffic than they do under a slow or a light traffic. . . . . .

"There are several points upon which there is a virtual agreement, and these consist, first, in ascribing the creeping of rails largely to an unstable condition of the track, which arises from two causes—a loose foundation and the comparative shortness of the pieces of rail. Indeed, several of the gentlemen who discussed the question lay particular emphasis upon this point, and even Mr. Lindenthal, who does not believe thoroughly in this theory, admits that 'discontinuous, high, stiff girders on solid continuous bearings' probably would creep less than the present form of track.

"There is absolute agreement on the futility of spiking in slot holes, or frequent strap connections with the cross-ties, for any but the least serious cases, and the only practicable method now suggested is one which long has been in practise, and is the insertion of a split point in the rail, with substitute rails of varying lengths to suit the changed conditions. One correspondent names a case where the track was carried over a swamp on a gravel embankment from 6 to 8 feet high, and here the splice plates were

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broken at the center and the rails separated from 6 to 12 inches; where the plates failed to break, the bolts were sheared off, and this gentleman, Mr. F. S. Stevens, ascribes the trouble not wholly to the swamp, but quite as much to the general looseness of the track construction. This is a view so largely taken in the discussion that the observer must be impressed by it, and the cure resolves itself merely into a better form of track construction. It must be many years before any great improvement in method can take place, but with so many criticisms of our prevailing forms—short rails, isolated supports, inefficient spikes, and insufficient splices—there would seem to be a growing sentiment for the greater stability which will attach to a continuously supported rail."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EYE IN DARKNESS.

EVERY one has heard of the so-called blind fish and animals of caves and underground watercourses. It might be supposed that marine creatures living at depths to which light can not penetrate would be similarly blind. Some of them are; but others, strange to say, not only have eyes, but these are developed to an abnormal extent. Why should the same organism respond in such different ways to precisely the same environment? An answer to this question is given by a French biologist, whose investigations are described in an article on "The Eyes of Crustaceans at Great Depths," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris), by Dr. L. Laloy. Says this writer:

"Animals that live in ocean depths inaccessible to light present two different kinds of modifications in the organs of sight. With some the eyes are atrophied; with others they are, on the contrary, very large and have special adaptations that enable them to perceive a feeble light. In the crustaceans of the deep sea the atrophy affects the size of the eye, which is diminished, and its pigment, which is absent to a greater or less degree. At the same time the facets are less numerous and smaller and the eye is less mobile. . . . Often examples of one and the same species have more rudimentary eyes when they live at great depths than when they live nearer the surface. In Lake Baikal there are shrimps that show all degrees of visual atrophy, according to the depth at which they live. M. Korotneff has even found instances in which one eye was still distinct, while the other was entirely rudimentary. M. Doflein thinks that the forms with atrophied eyes are only local varieties of species with perfect visual organs. They are comparable to the terrestrial and aquatic varieties of certain plants like various species of ranunculus, whose seed may produce either variety according to the medium in which it sprouts. Thus shrimps that live in fresh underground water—wells, for instance—are only blind and bleached forms of surface species. This hypothesis has the advantage of explaining the presence of these creatures in bodies of water that are entirely isolated, one from the other. In each particular case they come from forms that live in surface water.

"But, on the other hand, we meet in the deep sea a whole series of crustaceans whose eyes, far from being atrophied, are very large and provided with an immense number of facets. They often have also a peculiar structure that enables them to become phosphorescent under the influence of the light emitted by other organisms, or to reflect this light, so that it may affect the nerve-terminations a second time. These eyes thus have the power of profiting by the slightest traces of light. In the *Cystosoma Neptuni*, a crustacean that lives in the lowest depths of the Atlantic, the eyes are so huge that they run together in the middle of the head.

"It is very interesting to show that a deep-sea fauna has existed since primeval times. We find in the Cambrian period crustaceans, notably Trilobites, of which some are entirely without organs of vision, while others have huge eyes. The characteristic of these modifications prove that the Cambrian fossils that we know came from a richer fauna that existed previously and that was adapted to great depths. The proportion of deep-sea fossils has continually decreased up to the present time. This does not prove that life had its beginning in the sea depths, but simply that the soil formed under water at great depths had acquired a solidity that enabled it to preserve its fossils to distant ages, while the rest of the living creatures, being near the surface, were destroyed more rapidly. In any case, the identity of the modifications produced by the same genus at divers epochs is interesting to note.

"How shall we explain the fact that life in darkness has been able to bring about effects diametrically opposed—atrophy on the one hand and hypertrophy on the other, with adaptation of the visual organs? M. Doflein remarks that the crustaceans whose eyes are rudimentary lay but few eggs and that their larvæ are never found in the layers of water near the surface. The crustaceans whose eyes have become adapted to the new conditions, on the other hand, lay eggs in large numbers, tho of small volume, and their larvæ are found quite near the surface.

"We may then think that, among the crabs of the deep sea, only those have atrophied eyes whose development has taken place entirely away from the light. With those, on the other hand, whose larvæ in every generation see the light, the eyes are well developed and even overdeveloped. As for the crustaceans of the caves and subterranean waters, their eyes are always atrophied, since topographic conditions prevent a migration of their larvæ to the light. An inverse phenomenon is observed in a worm that has been found recently in the Cloaca Maxima at Rome; its eyes are huge, because when young it lives in the river and only goes into the subterranean canal at a later age."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHEN IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

THE numerous recent researches on the food value of alcohol are interpreted by *The Lancet* (London, November 19) as signifying that up to a certain point that substance is a food, while above that point it is a poison. The writer goes on to say:

"To draw a sharp line of demarcation which shall define for all persons when its action as a food exactly ceases and when its effect as a poison exactly begins is barely possible. The tissues of different individuals differ greatly in regard to their oxidizing capacity, and it is a matter of common observation that there are persons who can tolerate more alcohol than others without apparent injury to health. Again, occupation and environment very materially affect the powers of the body to assimilate alcohol. Thus men who pursue an active life in the open air are able to indulge in alcohol more freely than are those who are engaged in sedentary occupation. It is all a question of functional activity, of the condition of the tissue to oxidize the combustible material presented to it.

"It has been conjectured that the oxidizing power of the tissues, over alcohol in particular, must have steadily diminished since the time when our ancestors drank their three bottles of port with impunity. Such a performance at any rate is seldom heard of nowadays. The quantity of alcohol imbibed in such an exploit must obviously be greatly in excess of the limit of the body's oxidizing capacity, as deduced from scientific experiment. One and a half fluidounces of pure alcohol is the utmost quantity that can be completely utilized as *food* in the human body per diem according to experimental observation. A quantity ingested additional to that amount therefore may escape oxidation, incomplete products of combustion, so to speak, may be formed, and toxic effects ensue.

"It is therefore interesting to consider what amounts of the ordinary alcoholic drinks contain this permissible allowance of alcohol—say, one and a half fluidounces—which is assumed to be the extreme limit of the oxidizing power of the body. Taking brandy and whisky to contain 50 per cent. by volume of alcohol, three fluidounces or six tablespoonfuls of these spirits would contain the maximum allowable daily dose. This would be the equivalent of about two glasses of brandy or whisky and water per diem, each containing three tablespoonfuls of spirit and a half pint of water, to exceed which would be to risk a toxic result. Port and sherry, with their average of 20 per cent. of alcohol, would contain the permissible amount of alcohol in seven ounces or a little over two wineglassfuls, assuming each to contain about three fluidounces. The limited quantity of white wines, claret, or champagne with 10 per cent. of alcohol, would be 15 fluidounces, while one and a half fluidounces of alcohol represent about 30 fluidounces or a pint and a half of table beer. The question is, however, complicated in the case of wines and beer, because these contain nutritive matters in addition. Apart from the fact that to avoid injury to health the amount of alcohol consumed per diem should be limited strictly to one and a half fluidounces, it can not be regarded for practical

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purposes as a food in the sense of a true reparative. It is at best a producer of heat and energy, and then frequently at the expense of healthy cellular activity, while its cost, from the point of view of actual food value, has been calculated to be eight times more than that of bread."

DO THE N-RAYS EXIST?

THE remarkable character of the N-rays, whose discovery was first announced in France about a year ago, has been noted several times in these columns, as well as the fact that their existence has been denied by a very large number of physicists, including especially the authorities in England and Germany. The discoverer of the rays, M. Blondlot, who stands among the first of French physicists, has gone on with his experiments, announcing from time to time additional discoveries of the greatest interest, and these have been supplemented and extended into the domain of physiology by Dr. Charpentier, whose reputation is also of the highest. In spite of this, not one of the many interested English and German physicists who have endeavored to repeat Blondlot's experiments have been able to do so, and even some who have been present at demonstrations made by the author and his assistants have reported that they could not see what Blondlot asserted that he was even then witnessing. It is evident that we have here to do with an unprecedented state of things, which is very remarkable, no matter what the truth may be. Either Blondlot has stated his case accurately, in which event we must acknowledge that a whole series of important phenomena are totally invisible to ordinary eyes, or he and his followers have deceived themselves, in which case we surely have to deal with the most astounding case of autosuggestion on record. The high standing of the French scientists who have announced the discovery makes fraud out of the question. French scientific men are now aroused to the necessity of settling this question, and settling it quickly. In a long leading article the *Revue Scientifique* states the case exhaustively, and then asserts that no time should be lost in making an official test, in which Blondlot's fundamental experiments should be performed by him in concert with a number of other scientific men. Says the *Revue:*

"If the discovery of the N-rays had been made 25 years ago, it would have encountered a skepticism that would have dwelt on the least sources of error. But the successive discoveries of the infra-red and ultra-violet rays, of all the invisible forms of radiation, of the Roentgen rays, the uranic rays, the rays emitted by radium, actinium, etc., and of all those with which we are familiar to-day, . . . all these discoveries have turned the attention of scientists toward this kind of investigation and prepared the minds of all to accept them without surprise—even to await as a logical consequence the appearance of new kinds of radiation. And when the N-rays were announced, there was everywhere a sort of satisfaction to see one step more made in such a triumphal march.

"Discoveries come in groups. The discovery of one asteroid brings a great number of others. The description of a new atmospheric gas is followed by that of a whole series of similar gases. The field of new radiations would seem not to have yet revealed all its hidden treasures. Is it really a fertile crop that the plowshare has turned up in this new furrow, or have we to do only with useless weeds that ought to be cast away?

"In any case, it is time for French science to settle this question definitely. It must not become an object for the foreigner's irony. And we must not fear lest too superficial or too narrow minds should once again conclude from it that science is fallible! Science has demonstrated its power sufficiently to be afraid of nothing. It will give, on the contrary, a proof of its strength by recognizing madness; for it is the business of the scientific spirit not only to discover the true but to reveal the false.

"It has been said over and over that the N-rays are the product of the imagination. Reason should control this assertion and make a final decision.

"This is why we have thought it proper to raise in France the question of the existence of these celebrated rays; . . . and no consideration, either personal or national, should, it seems to us, interfere with the sole object that we ought to have in view, namely, the truth."

In its next number (November 5) the same journal publishes a symposium on the subject from eminent French scientists which discloses a considerable difference of opinion. M. Berthelot, the chemist, believes in the existence of the rays, but largely on account of his personal confidence in M. Blondlot, and he acknowledges that there are points that need elucidation. M. Pellat, professor of physics in the University of Paris, also declares his belief "because M. Blondlot is a scientific man of great repute." He explains the number of skeptics thus:

"We must acknowledge that very few people seem so constituted as to be able to see these rays; the manifestations that they produce are not perhaps accessible to all eyes. It may be that the phenomena are visible only to certain persons of exceptionally keen vision. . . . It is regrettable that under these conditions some people who have seen nothing have concluded that there was nothing to see. Others, more numerous still, have believed or desired to see what was not there. . . . Such was the case of a distinguished physicist who measured the deviations of N-rays that had passed through a prism of aluminum, and continued so to do when the deviating prism had been surreptitiously removed."

M. Pellat himself is one of those who have not been able to see the phenomena, but he has nevertheless the greatest confidence in their objective existence. On the other hand, Professor Langevin, of the Collége de France, who has also tried without success to repeat Blondlot's experiments, believes that his failure and that of so many others argue strongly in favor of the theory that M. Blondlot has deceived himself. He says:

"I have the most serious doubts about the fundamental experiments, and the absolute conviction that there is nothing exact in most of the papers that have been presented on the subject, that is, in the present state of the question."

In the next issue of the *Revue* its symposium continues. M. Blondlot himself leads off with a skilful defense, and a number of the most eminent French physicists testify to opinions of which those quoted above are fairly representative, on one side and the other. Surely here is the most vexed question in the history of physical investigation! That it should be speedily cleared up is certainly to be desired in the interests of science, not only in France, but throughout the entire world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

To Harden Steel Electrically.—Electrical methods of hardening steel tools promise soon to become important, according to an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (December 3). Three such methods were described in a recent article by J. M. Gledhill, and all, tho not new in themselves, embody new and interesting applications. Says *The Review:*

"The first process is an adaptation of the old so-called water-pail forge. The tool, held in a suitable clip, is connected to one pole of a dynamo. The cutting end is introduced into a solution of sodium carbonate held in a vessel which forms the other electrode. A heavy current is passed through, which is controlled by the rheostat in the field of the dynamo. The tip of the tool is quickly brought to a high temperature. When the proper point has been reached, the circuit is opened, the solution instantly chilling the steel.

"In another method an arc is struck between the tool to be hardened and a carbon electrode, the former acting as the positive electrode. The intensity of the arc is controlled by a rheostat in the dynamo field, as before. This method is very rapid, and allows the heating to be localized, as desired.

"In the third method the metal to be heated forms part of the secondary circuit of a transformer, and is thus heated by the heavy currents set up in it. This method is particularly convenient when it is desired to temper such forms of tools as milling, gear, and other similar cutters. It may also be used when large hollow taps and reamers, or other hollow tools made of high-speed steel, are to

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be rendered soft and tenacious internally, without detracting from the hardness of the cutting edge. . . . The only objection made to these methods is the cost of the apparatus. This, however, should not be serious, when the convenience and accuracy of the methods are borne in mind. The heat can be applied instantly, and the temperature is always under control. There is no danger of chemical action on the steel, and the energy required is small, since the apparatus is in use but a short time and there is no waste while idle. The methods proposed should find ready application in those machine-shops where there is already an adequate supply of electric power, in a form suitable for this work."

HOW THE ENERGY OF RADIUM IS MEASURED.

IN reading of the new discoveries about radium, one must appreciate at once the infinitely small, and the infinitely great—the extreme rarity of the substance experimented on and the relatively enormous quantity of energy evolved by it. How is this great amount of energy measured in such a tiny bit of matter? A recent article by Sir William Ramsey, noted in *The Western Electrician* (November 19), makes this quite clear. Says this journal:

"It has been found that when a quantity of a radium salt is dissolved in water a quantity of hydrogen and oxygen gases is liberated in about the proportions to form water, and at the same time a luminous gas is given off. The radium salt therefore acts much as a current of electricity in decomposing the water. The mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases and the emanation are collected in a tube and cooled by liquid air. This causes the emanation to freeze and stick to the sides of the tube; but the oxygen and hydrogen remain in the gaseous form and are pumped away by the aid of an air-pump. The liquid air is then allowed to boil away, and the emanation, as the tube warms up, goes back into the gaseous form. The amount of gas is, however, so small that it can not be detected in a large tube, and therefore it is collected in a special narrow tube like the stem of a thermometer, where it may be discerned and measured. A tenth of a gram of radium bromid gives about one-thirty-thousandth part of a cubic centimeter of the emanation in a week. If water is now let into the tube, the emanation decomposes the water into oxygen and hydrogen, the volume of these two gases which the emanation will decompose being 100,000 times the volume of the emanation itself. From this, knowing the amount of energy necessary to decompose the water, the energy contained in the emanation is directly determined. Further than this, it has been found that a grain of radium gives out continuously as much heat as would heat a grain of water from the freezing- to the boiling-point every hour; it is also asserted that about three-quarters of this heat is given off by the emanation, one-quarter being given off by the radium in changing into the emanation. The total energy evolved from the emanation can be calculated. During its comparatively short life of 28 days, one grain of the emanation gives off enough heat to heat 350,000 grains of water from freezing- to boiling-point. If this energy were all utilized in decomposing water it would yield about 3,500,000 times its volume of mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases. The density of the emanation is not accurately known, but it is probably about 100 times as heavy as hydrogen. Reckoned by weight, therefore, it is probable that one part of emanation would do as much work as 200,000 times its weight of mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases. Compared with dynamite, it is reckoned to be more than 400,000 times as powerful."

Is Chemistry a Department of Electricity?—In an editorial article having this question for a heading, *Electricity* proceeds to answer it as follows:

"A review of the facts leads us to the belief that all forms of matter are inextricably associated with static electricity: that a modification in the physical conformation of a mass of matter is due to electrical changes which give rise to many of the effects familiar to laymen and scientist alike. In addition, the chemical changes which occur, in the form of violent reactions or slow processes of decomposition, are inherently electrical in character and in many instances, where scientific analysis has paved the way, might be anticipated in a purely mathematical and electrical manner. Chemistry, then, is becoming a subject in which a new atom is taking the place of the old. The atom of Dalton is being replaced by a center of electrical energy in a state of intense rotation and vibration. In fact, instead of the old atom we are face to face with an infinitesimal planetary system. That which has hitherto been regarded as merely matter now appears as identical with electricity. We have Ramsay, Crookes, Van T'Hoff, and Arrhenius, the greatest chemists and electro-chemists in the world, to point out on the scientific horizon the new world of chemistry, toward which the tide of thought is rapidly setting. To consider a charge of electricity concentrated on a point of matter of the most minute proportions, is to realize that a center of electrical attraction has been created to which the action of a pith ball to a charged glass rod is as light and delicate as the down on a butterfly's wing. Charges thus concentrated become centers of powerful attractive forces, and the simplest experiments in chemistry have thus far strongly proven that chemical affinity and valency, the last particularly, are due to just such a condition of affairs—electricity associated with the atoms. This, then, brings us back to our original question, in which we ask, Is chemistry a department of electricity?"

Steam-Trains and City Traffic.—The prediction that the steam-locomotive must yield to electric traction is laughed at by most railroad men, but the plans of the great roads entering New York show that for city and suburban traffic this substitution is likely soon to take place. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review*, discussing the proposed electric equipment of the New York Central in the zone contiguous to the city:

"The effect of the success of this equipment from an operating standpoint will be far-reaching. It will show that there is no longer any necessity for running steam-locomotives within city limits. It will probably mean it will not be long before all large municipalities will take steps toward excluding steam-locomotives from their limits. Where entrance is made through a tunnel we may expect an early change to electric operation; and, conversely, electric operation will enable roads to enter cities which before were unattainable. In fact, the Pennsylvania Railroad has not waited for other roads to demonstrate the feasibility of electric operation, but is at the present time constructing an elaborate terminal for its system in New York City, entrance to be made by means of tunnels driven under the Hudson River, all trains being driven electrically. The next question confronting the trunk-line engineer after adopting electric operation for the terminals will be, how far is it advisable to extend the electrical zone? And having a certain section of the road operated electrically, will it be advisable to continue the use of two systems? Conservative electrical engineers say that harm is done by advocating the electrification of trunk lines at this time, as the steam-roads are not yet ready for it. But what of the future? Electric traction has grown so rapidly since it was first shown to be successful that it would be rash to make predictions. At the present time, however, there does not seem to be any inclination to stop its progress."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE very great changes that have been wrought in machine-shop equipment during the past few years have hit many of the older mechanics pretty hard. A good deal of significance is contained in the remark of one such man: "I have had to learn over my trade three times, and I'm too old to learn it again." He had been given a difficult job to do on a modern engine lathe containing the latest useful mechanisms for saving labor and procuring accurate work, and because he did not understand the tool he failed in his efforts until a younger machinist came to his assistance.

IN a recently patented "slot-machine" telephone, while it is impossible to call central without depositing a coin, it is possible to cause the refunding of the coin in case the operator fails to respond, says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The refund is under partial control of a lever and partially under control of the operator. If the line be busy, when the calling-station is on a party line, or if for any other reason the operator fails to respond, the mere depression of the lever serves to return the coin; but if the operator once answers the lever will not refund the coin until the central operator so desires, this being indicated by her disconnection from the line. In case the desired call is accomplished, the central operator deposits the coin beyond the reach of the refunding lever by sending current out over both wires of the subscribers' line in parallel. The coin collector is provided with a target and suitable legend to assist the user in its manipulation. The patent for this collector has been assigned to the Western Electric Company."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THERE A CRISIS IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM?

ACCORDING to Mr. Robert Edward Dell, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (November), the Roman Catholic Church is face to face with a serious intellectual crisis, the more immediate cause of which he finds in the recent condemnation of Abbé Loisy. The difficulty is not attributed to any essential quality of the Roman Catholic Church (of which he professes himself a loyal member), but to the alleged reactionary and untenable claims of the Roman Curia in matters lying outside the sphere of faith and morals. The issue at stake, he believes, is nothing less than "whether and how far it will be possible in the future for traditional Christianity to retain its hold on educated men." The menace of materialism which followed in the wake of modern scientific discovery, says Mr. Dell, has practically passed, and the new difficulties are philosophical on the one hand and historical on the other. "They are felt with particular force in the Catholic Church," he states, "since the official church is at present committed to a system of philosophy discarded by all philosophers (including those that are Catholics) and to a view of history that can not be supported by evidence." He continues:

"It is not too much to say that the historical difficulty is to a great extent created by Rome; it would scarcely exist for thoughtful Catholics but for the action of Catholic authorities. The real difficulty, as M. Loisy has pointed out, is in the main a philosophical one. So completely have our philosophical and psychological conceptions changed that many Christological and other definitions convey little or no meaning to the modern mind. They need, as M. Loisy says, to be translated. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject, for nothing can be added to M. Loisy's clear and convincing statement of the position. The Catholic believer, armed with the traditional dogma, is, as he says, in much the same position in relation to his contemporaries as were apostles in the face of the Greco-Roman world. We need some one who will do for us what St. Paul and the author of the Fourth Gospel did for early Christianity, and St. Thomas Aquinas for medieval Christianity. And here again those to whom we have a right to look for help not only can give us none, but also prohibit any attempt to meet the difficulty or to restate Catholic truth in the language of the present day."

Mr. Dell finds the chief factor in the present alleged "crisis" to be "the absolutist idea of authority, the claim to rule absolutely in every sphere of human life and knowledge, and to demand the absolute submission of Catholics to every decree of Rome, scientific, historical, political, or what not, as an 'oracle of God.'" He says further:

"The conclusion—painful as it is—that one is compelled to draw is that Rome regards the maintenance of her absolute authority, unlimited in its sphere and exercise, as the one thing to be fought for at all costs, even at the cost of the loss to the church of the great majority of her children. This is the spirit, and this the temper, which brought about the Reformation; it does not spring from 'ineradicable confidence' in the future of the church, but rather from a well-grounded fear that the claim of Rome to absolute, infallible, and unlimited authority in all matters will not stand the test of history, and can not be maintained except by the rigorous repression of individual initiative and independent thought.

"The position in which the individual Catholic is placed by the policy of his rulers is one of grave difficulty, and nowhere is the situation more acute than in France. In the English Catholic body few of the laity, and fewer still of the clergy, take any interest in intellectual matters; but there are signs of grave mischief among the younger laymen even in England. They have been trained to draw no distinction between the Catholic faith and its scholastic expression, or the insecure historical basis upon which their teachers have founded it; and their education tends to produce that temper of mind which makes it difficult for a man to be anything but a thoroughgoing ultramontane or a thoroughgoing agnostic, and often makes him both by turns, if not, in some cases, simultaneously. The natural consequence is that, in so far as those who have been educated in this way become convinced of the strength of the critical position, their hold on the faith is likely to be weakened. Rome has weakened it still more by declaring that any attempt to find a synthesis between the critical position and the faith is unlawful for Catholics."

Mr. Dell goes so far as to declare that "no man should, under present circumstances, take orders unless he is prepared to eschew intellectual pursuits; the present Pope has plainly intimated that intelligence is not wanted among the clergy." The writer suggests that had Leo XIII. lived a little longer "the present crisis might have been averted, and Catholicism have entered upon a new era." Continuing, he writes:

"But almost before Leo was cold in his grave his work was undone, and the catastrophe which his wisdom and statesmanship had temporarily averted was precipitated. The Roman bureaucracy has amply avenged the temporary check to its pretensions, and the Roman policy resumes its traditional lines. The new pontificate, which was to inaugurate an era of religious reform and to free the church from political entanglements (so we were told, tho the reasons of the belief were never apparent), is little more than a year old; the church is plunged in a conflict of which the issue is far off and hard to discern, and the Vatican is embroiled in political complications which are likely to have equally far-reaching consequences. This seems a heavy price to pay for the restoration of plain chant, the abolition of the ceremony of kissing the Pope's toe, and a possible permission to the clergy to wear beards."

The hope of the future, concludes Mr. Dell, lies not in the possibility that Rome will voluntarily surrender her claim to absolute and unlimited authority, but in "the certainty that she will not be able permanently to enforce it on Catholics." To quote further:

"Already the hold of that claim on the consciences of Catholics is seriously weakened, and the chief solvent has been the Vatican definition. That definition, crowning effort as it was of the absolutists, proved in the event very different from that which they had desired to make it, and its results in practise have been the opposite of what they intended and wished. Before 1870 all papal utterances were treated with equal deference; since 1870 a papal utterance that does not come within the scope of the definition (and it is at least doubtful whether there has been one that does come within its scope) has gradually and almost imperceptibly come to be regarded by educated Catholics, even the most orthodox, as comparatively of little consequence; it might, indeed, have been anticipated that this would be the case. Instead, therefore, of increasing the power of Rome over the minds of Catholics, the definition has had the contrary result. It has, moreover, compelled Catholics to consider the nature of infallibility, and produced a growing conviction that it can be only relative. An *ex cathedra* definition by the Pope is not a revelation or declaration of absolute truth, and it teaches nothing that the church does not already know. . . . . .

"Prophecy, it has been said, is the most gratuitous form of error, but the experience of the last thirty years almost justifies one in prophesying that the historian of the future will regard the definition of papal infallibility as a turning-point in the history of the Catholic Church, marking the climax of the era of absolutism and scholastic dogmatism—and the beginning of their decline."

The Shortcomings of the Decalogue.—In a spirit which he himself defines as one of "reverent inquiry," but which conservative theologians are likely to regard as one of iconoclasm, Mr. Charles Bickersteth Wheeler, a writer in *The Hibbert Journal* (October-December), examines the Ten Commandments of the Old Testament. He finds them of "almost unique interest, as being perhaps the only attempt to codify definitely men's moral obligations which can be found in any of the great religions of the world," but thinks that they are wofully "inadequate as a guide to the complex life of to-day." He supports his position with these arguments:

"If we regard the Decalogue from a modern standpoint, very

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little consideration will make it evident that a man might have kept all the commandments and yet be 'far from the Kingdom of God.' To begin with, they are mainly negative, and would be satisfied for the most part by mere quiescence; but the course of human evolution would be pitiably hindered if all mankind adopted this negative attitude, for wisdom comes not by abstinence but by action; there is no salvation in sitting still. Far better is it to act, even under a wrong impulse, than to applaud ourselves for keeping the commandments merely because we have let 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would.' The sinner will at least have learnt, even if it be only that that particular sin was not worth committing—and for what other end are we here?

"A thoughtful man who would rewrite the Decalogue to-day would almost certainly lay far more stress on the positive duties, with the idea of promoting active benevolence rather than blameless lethargy. The four commandments which deal with man's relation to God would probably be replaced by one simple injunction to obey at all costs the voice of God within, while the four which treat of his conduct toward his fellows would be combined into one comprehensive prohibition of all interference with the lives of others; but the main aim of the wise Lawgiver who loved his kind would be to promote in each man that fearless pursuit of knowledge and truth, that boundless toleration of all who differ from him, that passionate will to help the world, which become so large a part of the life of those who realize the joy of cooperating with God in the evolution of his mighty scheme."

THE ALLEGED DECLINE IN THE MINISTRY.

THE problem of the ministerial student has come into new prominence at this time as the result of two recent conferences held in Chicago and New York for the purpose of discussing these questions:

Why do not more of the ablest students devote themselves to the Christian ministry?

What should be done, while young men are students in the colleges and universities, to influence more of the strongest among them to decide to enter the ministry?

What influences, apart from those which should be exerted in the colleges and universities, can be brought to bear upon young men which will result in securing a larger number of suitable candidates for the ministry?

The conferences were summoned by Mr. John R. Mott, the leader of the evangelistic work of the Young Men's Christian Association in colleges, and were attended by influential church leaders of many denominations. *The Christian Advocate* (New York, Meth. Episc.) gives some account of the New York gathering, and enumerates as follows "the causes which were given as keeping men from the ministry":

"1. The great openings in other lines of activity, especially business.

"2. The decay of home religion.

"3. Men feel they can not enter the ministry under present ecclesiastical and creedal conditions.

"4. Men who desire to enter some form of Christian service prefer other methods to that of the specific preaching of the Gospel.

"5. The position formerly held by the minister as the chief center of religious and other instruction in the community has gone and can not be restored. This has a profound effect on the supply.

"6. The unreal standard which the church makes for ministers, treating them differently from other men.

"7. The opposition of parents.

"8. An unspiritual environment which prevents discerning the call of the Spirit of God.

"9. Denominational crowding in small communities gives the impression that there is little opportunity for each one of the numerous ministers."

According to the same paper, the following suggestions were made by various speakers:

"1. The church should be called upon to pray for laborers.

"2. Appeals for the ministry should emphasize the heroic.

"3. Ministers, college professors, and other persons of influence should bring home to strong young men in a personal way the claims of the ministry.

"4. Sermons should be preached calling upon parents to give their children for the ministry, and upon young men to offer themselves.

"5. Theological seminaries should not require intending students to commit themselves as to system of belief before entering upon their studies in the seminary.

"6. A revival of spiritual religion will produce more candidates for the ministry.

"7. The claims of the ministry should be presented before students in the colleges and universities."

Many interesting facts in regard to the subject discussed are revealed in an investigation undertaken by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson and reported by him in *The World's Work* (December). He states his conclusions thus:

JOHN R. MOTT,
A Y. M. C. A. leader who has called conferences in Chicago and New York to discuss the lack of candidates for the ministry.

"There is no real 'dearth' of students for the ministry. There is a slight back-set at the present time, but it is not so great as has occurred in other years, and reports of attendance of students in the theological seminaries, when compared with similar reports twenty-five years ago, show a marked and marvelous increase.

"In some quarters there is a deterioration in the quality of students, but the reports are not altogether unanimous. Methodists and Episcopalians report a decided increase in numbers and in quality, and other religious bodies vary in localities and colleges in this respect.

"There is a marked change in the sources of supply. The West and South provide a much larger proportion of students than the East. The response is greater in the newer regions than in the old, in the country than in the city, in the small churches than in the larger. There is also a steadily increasing drift away from the seminaries located in the country to those that are located in or near the large cities."

It would seem, however, that the Christian church is menaced by a danger even more serious than that resulting from a lack of proper candidates for the ministry. Mr. Tomlinson wrote to twenty "successful pastors," asking whether, if they had their lives to live over again, they would select the work they are now doing. Seven replied "Yes" enthusiastically, three were undecided, nine gave emphatic negatives, and one declared that if he could avoid being "ordained," he would be glad to take up the work. "If these twenty men be fairly representative," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the problem is not only how to get men to preach, but how to keep them preaching." The same paper comments further:

"The causes that deter men from becoming clergymen are to-day pretty obvious. The old prejudice, that 'learning hath always been an enemy to the gospel,' is still alive. Indeed, the struggle between rigid ecclesiastics, on the one hand, and scientists and scholars, on the other, first over evolution and then over the higher criticism, has dealt a severer blow to the church than the gentlemen who now so gracefully acquiesce in the new doctrines imagine. . . . The old contest is not forgotten, especially while the reactionary religious press keeps up its din about the higher criticism.

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Young men, viewing the past and the present, scrutinize the ordination vows, and frankly say they will not put their necks into the noose.

"They are especially reluctant when they see the humiliations to which many clergymen are subjected. 'I pity a priest-ridden people,' said Rowland Hill, 'but a people-ridden priest is a still greater object of compassion.' Of course, things are not so bad as when Wesley complained that one man would not listen to him for fear of hearing something against cock-fighting; but the reluctance of our preachers to touch their most influential parishioners on the raw is proverbial. The Baptist pulpit and press, for instance, is generally willing to leave the shortcomings of John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company to the ruthless hand of Miss Tarbell in *McClure's*. The Methodists spoke softly to the late Daniel Drew while he was engaged in the beneficent project of founding a theological seminary at Madison, N. J. When an enterprise is frankly commercial, the promoter of it is scarcely blamed if he watches narrowly to see on which side his bread is buttered; but trimming and cringing are not edifying in avowed teachers of morality, and must be nauseating to the man who is forced to such compromises with his soul. . . . . .

"No marvel, then, that in spite of the attractions of the high calling so many pastors fear their strength is spent in vain; and that the heads of theological schools complain that the young men committed to their charge are—tho not in the Biblical sense—poor in spirit. Yet in this matter, as in all others, the churches probably get what they deserve."

A PLEA FOR A NEW RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THE demand for religious education that is being heard at the present day, says Prof. George Albert Coe in his latest volume, entitled "Education in Religion and Morals," does not add anything to the formal conception of education as "development of native capacities toward complete living," but it asserts that, "just as the social destiny is pre-formed in the mental structure, so also is the religious destiny, and that in any complete education the one as well as the other must be developed." Recognition of this fact points to a return to an education of an essentially religious character that shall yet make use of all the psychological principles discovered and adapted during the period of secularized education from which we are emerging. The divorce of education and religion is thus accounted for by the present writer:

"Modern schools are an offshoot from church schools, and parts of modern educational philosophy can be traced back to medieval times. The demand for popular education and for natural methods grew up within religion, and several of the great prophets of the modern reform—notably Pestalozzi and Froebel—have looked upon it as distinctly religious. Nevertheless, education became independent. It based itself upon psychology and child-study, not upon Bible, church, or creed. It has built up a set of principles of its own without stopping to ask what bearing they may have upon religion. We have to deal, accordingly, with two apparently unrelated theories, the religious and the pedagogical, and with two independent practical activities, those of the church and those of the school. This was perhaps inevitable. For religion, being the most constructive factor of civilization has been relatively slow in assuming a final attitude toward the rapid changes of the modern world. That the whole of education should wait for official religion to assimilate the principle of modern life was scarcely to be expected. Church and state became separated or else lost the close union of former days; modern democracy was born and grew to a giant; modern science gave us a new world. Here principles were at work that had to be incorporated into the training of the young. Progress took the line of least resistance. Leaving theological and ecclesiastical disputes to adjust themselves, the schools took into themselves the factors of life upon which there was least dispute. The reform occurred where reform was most practicable."

The demand is now made, says the author, not only for more religious education, but also for better; and the general assumption is that one needed step is to adopt into religious training the principles of teaching that are recognized in the public schools. He combats the fear that secularization of religion will follow the adoption of methods that characterize secular schools. He takes up his position on the ground that universal education is essentially a religious idea, in that "it recognizes the inner life as the essential life of a man"; that it not only "puts emphasis upon the inner life, but it also conceives that life broadly"; that it demands "that this life come to outward expression," and requires "that the sensible shall come before the rational, the concrete before the abstract, the reality before the symbol." Finally, he says that "modern education is working with religion for the adjustment of the individual to society." All of these "essential characteristics of educational philosophy" are "not only reconcilable with religion, but actually included within the Christian view of life. We may therefore say that the modern educational movement as a whole has consisted in the working out of certain pedagogical aspects of Christian belief." To quote again:

"It follows that the entire body of modern educational principle is adapted to the specific work of training in religion. The spirit of modern education was received from religion, and now, enriched by new knowledge and wrought into a system, it returns to its source to become the basis of a reform in the educational methods of the church itself. The contribution of modern education to religion, then, is a suitable form and method for religious education. Thus, by another route, we reach once more the insight that the essential characteristic of such education is not its method, but rather its recognition of the whole personality of the child, the whole content of civilization, and the whole ideal of human life."

As to the existing modes of religious education and their failure to meet the conditions of modern times, the author makes the following charge:

"Not only are present methods defective; their point of view is only partially correct. Their view of the individual and of society is unconsciously permeated with presuppositions that have come down from scholastic theology and from the older forms of monarchical government. A good citizen, as measured by the standards of monarchical society, may be a very bad one as measured by the needs of democratic society. When a people is governed from above, the virtuous citizen is assumed to be the submissive one. He is diligent in business, peaceable, honest, charitable, ready to defend his country against its enemies, but he is not supposed to interfere with the course of events or to meddle with the powers that control society. But in a democracy the merely submissive citizen is a public danger. Here the only safety lies in the aggressiveness that springs from a keen sense of individual responsibility for political and social conditions.

"Again, under the scholastic conception of Christianity, faith also is an act of submission to external authority. It involves a certain abnegation of individuality, with no adequate offset to the increase of sociality. Doubtless Protestantism has in principle overcome this notion. When we stop to think seriously about faith, we discover that it is properly the self-assertion of the deepest things of the individual heart and mind. Tho it involves the renunciation of self-will, it is nevertheless an aggressive act. It is the taking of sides in the mightiest conflict of ideals, and the active devotion of one's energy to the chosen cause. Yet our religious education still interprets faith as submission to external authority, still fails to recognize the aggressive element in the social teachings of Jesus. Faith is therefore placed in an apologetic attitude toward the modern mind, and religion remains rather a refuge from social ills than a rebuker and rectifier of them.

"What is wanted in our religious education is more openness toward modern knowledge, more boldness to take advantage of its help in the interpretation of life, and in respect to social and political conditions, more of the fighting spirit. Christ sends into the world not peace but a sword. Christianity has a definite practical propaganda which involves both the individual and society. It fulfils its mission to either one only as it fulfils its mission to the other also. The child and the youth should therefore be imbued with the sense of having a positive mission, of being enlisted in a great cause, and of participating in a great conflict. Not until this spirit is somehow infused into our religious education can it even approximately fulfil its mission toward society."

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DOES PAUL'S TEACHING CONTRADICT THAT OF CHRIST?

THERE is a tendency among a certain class of modern theologians to hold that the main body of the doctrines and dogmas accepted by the Christian Church are to be credited not to Jesus, but to the Apostle Paul. Paul is represented as the real founder of the church, and "the original Christianity of Christ" is described as something quite different from the common faith. Prof. P. Wernle, a leader of religious thought in Germany, has published a work entitled, "Die Anfänge unserer Religion" (The Beginnings of our Religion), in which he says:

It is to be regretted that Paul has sacrificed the rich contents of the life of Jesus, as well as his message, in emphasizing the two facts of his death and resurrection. The Pauline teachings on these two points do not attain to the high ideals of the gospels. Paul could never consent to recognize in man any power to awaken new moral forces. He rather considered it necessary to regard man as a spiritual wreck, with no way of deliverance left except through faith. Here is the feature in which the teachings of Jesus and of Paul differ most widely: In Christ we find courage, joy, the consciousness of power, full health of soul. As he himself does the will of God, he asks others to do it also. In Paul, on the other hand, we find the picture of a broken-down humanity, which can become victorious only through supernatural grace in the church. Not the Jesus of the gospel—for this Jesus Paul did not know—but the Son of God who was crucified and rose again, is preached as the Savior.

The whole conception of "justification by faith," as developed by Paul, is in contrast to the proclamations of Jesus. Paul's thoughts are dreary and dark, are strangely Jewish, and do not appeal to human nature as do the joyful words of Jesus proclaiming the love of the Father. In Paul we have the words of a jurist and lawyer, and through him a baneful juridical theology has found its way into the church.

Quite naturally, such claims as these provoke rejoinder from the conservative camp. Two works in particular have been written with the object of showing a substantial agreement between the teachings of Paul and Jesus. One is by Professor Lütgert, of the University of Halle, entitled "Die Lehre von der Rechtfertigung durch den Glauben" (The Doctrine of Justification by Faith); the other is by Professor Feine, of the University of Vienna, entitled "Jesus Christus und Paulus" (Jesus Christ and Paul). The latter advances substantially the following line of argument:

It must be regarded as the settled conclusion of honest research that Christianity, from the outset, was a religion that aimed at man's redemption. Not Paul, but the founder of Christianity, put this stamp upon the faith. It is true that the great apostle, in his elaboration of the doctrine of justification, nowhere directly appeals or refers to an utterance of Jesus on this subject. Even in his discussion with Peter at Antioch (Gal. ii. 14–21), we do not find that Paul recalls for the benefit of Peter any particular word of Jesus on the topic under discussion. But notwithstanding all this, the germ of Paul's doctrine of justification is to be found in the teachings of Jesus himself.

Jesus recognized the universal depravity, and was constantly calling men to repentance. He preached, as John the Baptist did before him, not that certain classes, or a few, must enter into the Kingdom of God through repentance, but that all, without exception, must do so (Matt. xviii. 23 *seq.*). In this thought lies the foundation of Paul's doctrine of justification, altho he developed this doctrine more emphatically than Jesus himself did.

Again, the fundamental Pauline doctrine that the call to Christianity and, indeed, our entire Christian life, are a gift of God's grace, has also been taken from Jesus. The latter spoke of the Kingdom of God as a gift from on high, to be given to all for whom it had been prepared.

According to Jesus, the Kingdom of God is something already attainable in the present life, while Paul maintains that judgment by justification has already been determined. But even in this apparent contradiction may be recognized two sides of one and the same doctrine.

Professor Feine concludes his argument with these words:

"The essential contents of Paul's doctrine of justification can be traced back to Jesus himself. It was not Paul who raised up the cross of Christ as the only means of salvation. Jesus himself had declared his death to be necessary for the salvation of mankind."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW METAPHOR OF FAITH.

"MOST men, I think, are significant, and find and make life significant, in proportion to their faith," writes Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson; and he goes on to indicate a wider definition of faith than perhaps the word usually suggests. Faith, he says, involves a volitional assumption that things, in spite of appearances, are really "worth while." In *The Independent Review* (November) he conveys, by definition and by figure of speech, his conception of the part played by faith in all human affairs:

"Faith, in the sense in which I am using the term, is distinguished from knowledge, but is not necessarily opposed to it, tho it may easily be misled into opposition. And, being distinguished from knowledge, the kind of assurance it gives is not, or should not be, intellectual certainty. On the contrary, faith would seem to be an expression of the imagination and the will, rather than of the intellect, tho it be from the intellect that it takes its form. It is closer to music and poetry than to science. It is the operation of our passion and our desire, shaping in anticipation the forms and features of the unknown land which we are about to explore. I know no better metaphor for it than that—the passion in the explorer's heart, dictating the vision by which he is led. Because there is a horizon, because there is space, because there is the unknown, therefore there is faith. Columbus had faith. But what he discovered was not the world of his dream. Only the dream helped him to discover it. And, spiritually, we are all in his position. We are Columbuses setting forth on our voyage. We need our dream, but we need also our compass. And the confirmation or dissipation of the dream hangs upon reality. But while in this sense faith must wait upon truth, it is also true, in another sense, that truth waits upon faith. For the impulse to pursue truth is itself a form of faith. We hope that truth is obtainable, we desire and will to attain it, we dream its attainment as we go in quest of it. And but for that dream, and that hope, and that will, we should never start at all. Faith is the sense and the call of the open horizon. If we abstract it from the forms in which we clothe it, from the specific beliefs which are, as it were, its projection into the intelligence, it presents itself as the spring of our whole life, including our intellectual life. It is the impulse to grow and expand; and, just because it is that it has itself no form, but may assume any form. It is a taper burning, now bright, now dim, and changing color and substance with every change in the stuff it consumes. The frailest thing we know, it is also the least perishable. For it is a tongue of the central fire that burns at the heart of the world."

A CARTOONIST'S IDEA OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE."
—Johnson in the Denver *Times*.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

EFFECT OF THE BALTIC FLEET'S APPROACH UPON ADMIRAL TOGO.

THE trend of Admiral Togo's reflections, now that the squadron under Admiral Rozhdestvensky has entered the last phase of its long cruise, is the subject of much ingenious conjecture to the experts of all European organs. "Admiral Togo has plenty of time to prepare," says the London *Standard*, "and he will assuredly lose no opportunity of resting his crews, repairing his ships, replenishing his armament, and getting his whole fleet into the best possible fighting trim. For the command of the sea is life and death to the Japanese in this war, and they can not afford to take avoidable risks." But Admiral Togo's problem does not seem quite so simple as all that to the pro-Russian school of French newspaper experts. The Japanese admiral will be caught between two squadrons, according to the Paris *Temps*, which was not at first impressed by the reported havoc wrought among Russian battle-ships as a result of the capture of 203 Meter Hill. The squadron bottled up in Port Arthur it deems formidable still, so far, at least, as its relation to Admiral Togo's dilemma is concerned. There is also the Russian squadron at Vladivostok to take into account, and if we may credit a naval expert who writes in the *Revue de Paris*, it will play its part in cooperation with Rozhdestvensky:

"This naval force, which is still very formidable, is evidently to effect a junotion with Rozhdestvensky. At least, it will retain in front of Vladivostok the utmost possible number of Japanese ships, which will be a great relief to the vessels arriving from Europe so far as concerns the inevitable and probably decisive struggle through which they must pass before reaching Vladivostok. The little squadron commanded by Jessen (or by Skrydloff, if that general officer deems it expedient to assume direct command) will be called upon to display great enterprise and resolution and to make frequent dashes. It will not hesitate to risk an outright battle, especially upon the approach of the squadron from the Baltic.

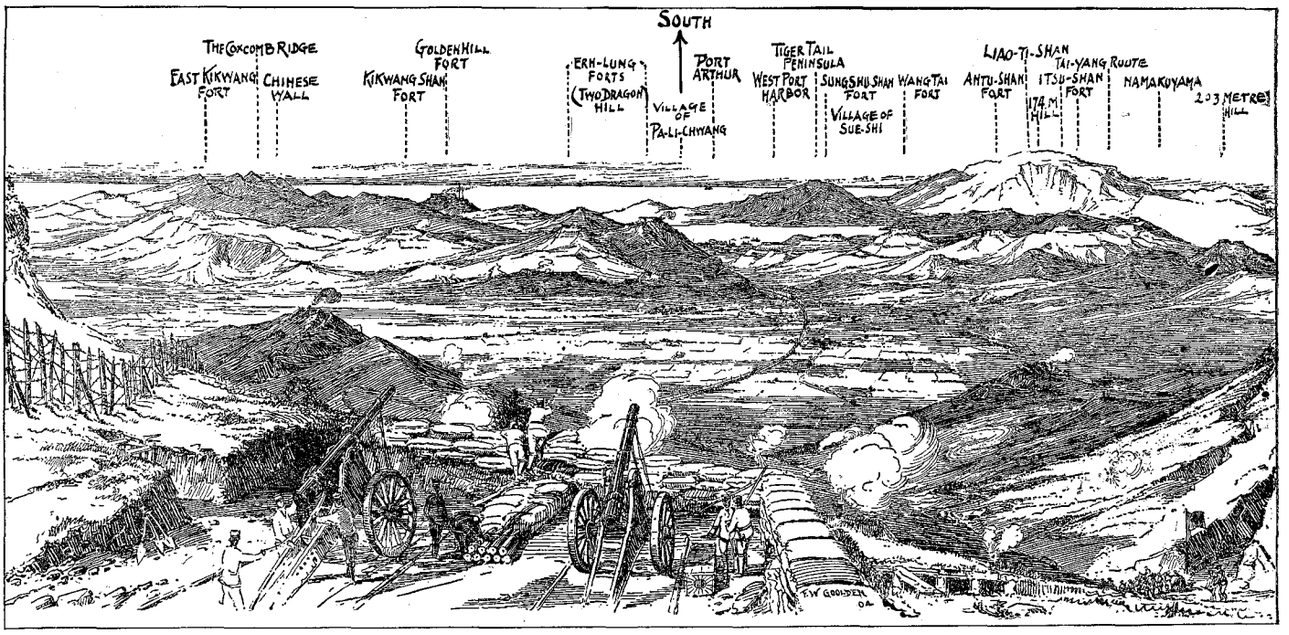
"And the Japanese? The Japanese have a fine game to play. If they come out of it with honor, which is very possible, it will be because they have studied with profit that department of naval strategy which has to do with interior lines. They will find themselves between two Russian squadrons striving to combine. One of those squadrons, the weaker, is that upon which they exercise an immediate influence, since they have it bottled up and under strict guard. The other, the more powerful, comes from a distance, concealing its movements so far as possible. Until the last moment, the Japanese will not know where to take it."

All this was written before the capture of a certain important position enabled the Japanese to fire upon the squadron bottled in Port Arthur. But the situation has not fundamentally altered, says the expert of the Paris *Gaulois*. The peril of the position to Japan, declares this authority, is her absolute reliance upon oversea communications at a time when so many ports will be icebound or nearly so. The mere approach of Rozhdestvensky will suffice to check the movements of transports and supplies. It will not even be possible to maintain the blockade of Port Arthur in its present strictness. But this expert admits that he is indicating the problem only in outline. Details must be filled in as the crisis approaches, which, we are told, will be soon. An English expert, that of the London *Speaker*, concedes the difficulty of Togo's position. "The Baltic fleet must be destroyed," he says. "If half of it be destroyed at the expense of half the Japanese fleet, Japan has lost the war":

"As it nears the seat of war, it will be necessary for Admiral Togo to attack it. His fleet is homogeneous and well trained. His artillery has no advantage over the Russian, but its stoking certainly has. What it consists of nobody knows, for nobody knows what damage has been inflicted upon the Japanese fleet since the *Hatsuse* disaster. Of the results of the fighting we are not told a word. It will perhaps be allowing the widest margin of strength to give Admiral Togo four line-of-battle-ships and six armored cruisers. With this he has to meet the four excellent new battle-ships of the enemy, three less efficient (of which one is quite obsolete), and a very unhomogeneous squadron of cruisers, some of which are nominally very fast but only two of which are armored as are the Japanese six.

"The problem so put might seem an easy one to solve. The Japanese admiral has but to meet the Baltic fleet, sink it, and continue his work in front of Port Arthur. As a fact, the situation is far less simple.

"In the first place, the arrival of the Baltic fleet will necessitate the raising of the partial blockade of Port Arthur. Admiral Togo can not lie in the mouth of the Yellow Sea awaiting the enemy, for the simple reason that the enemy is not making for that place: he is making for Vladivostok. Tho the ice prevents an active come and go of commerce or transports, it does not prevent the



This bird's-eye view is from the Manchester *Guardian*, which has collated all accessible maps with a view to defining the relative distance of the hill forts surrounding the town. The view is from the north.

THE FORTIFIED HILLS OF PORT ARTHUR.

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simultaneous entry or exit of one body of vessels: this the ice-breaker at Vladivostok hitherto permitted, and can in the future permit.

"In the second place, Admiral Togo can not afford to let the Russian fleet go by unarrested. So long as it is in Japanese waters it will stop dead all the movements of transports and all commerce; its mere passage to those waters will raise rates rapidly until they become prohibitive. The fleet must be met, and that as soon as possible. . . . It must be destroyed at once, and so thoroughly that its remaining portion is not enough, combined with the ships at Vladivostok, to make successful raids or to effect a junction with the squadron at Port Arthur. Whether it will be so destroyed only time can show; but if it is not, Japan can not fail to lose the campaign on the mainland."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S DISTRUST OF GERMANY.

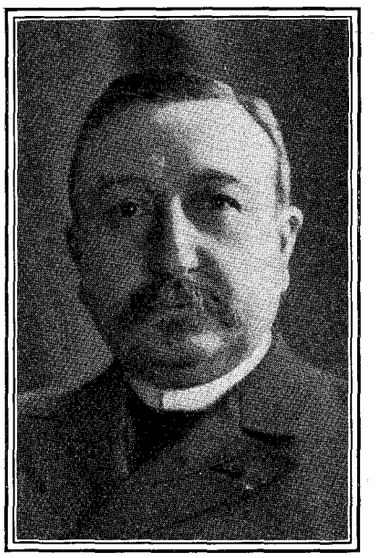
THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* is ill at ease because of an unexpected and mysterious gap in the series of Japanese press denunciations of Emperor William and his methods. Scarcely more than a month or so ago, one could not pick up a leading Nippon organ, including the influential *Jiji*, the sober and serious *Asahi*, and Marquis Ito's *Nichi Nichi*, without finding round defiances of the Hohenzollern therein. The potentate was warned in these representative Japanese journals that Tokyo's "patience" with him had its limits and that the benevolence of his neutrality was more pro-Russian than any son of a Shogun could find agreeable. "Our attitude may not please the German Emperor," declared the *Asahi* in the dog-days, "and he may rage and threaten in his fury if he likes. We have put up with too much since first we risked our national existence in this war."

But the spirit which prompted these outbursts vanished with the last rose of summer, and the press of Tokyo, tho dissembling its love, has ceased to kick William down-stairs. There is nothing in this that puzzles the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It explains that the official censor in the Mikado's capital received a ministerial order to end peremptorily all manifestations of anti-German sentiment in Japanese newspapers. Correspondents of not a few German dailies were not permitted to send from Japan despatches in which editorials of anti-German tone were quoted or even referred to. A feeling presumably strong had to find expression furtively. Germans in the diplomatic service were and are referred to by the employment of the Japanese word for that class of thieves who, upon pretext of saving furniture from the flames, make off with it when the house is afire. Further revelation of the state of the national mind is thus afforded in the London *Times*:

"It is noticeable that Japanese distrust of Germany does not appear to decrease. For a moment some graceful acts on the part of the Kaiser, supplemented by the tact and popularity of his Majesty's present representative in Tokyo, seemed to have produced a strong effect. But if the state of public opinion may be gaged by utterances of leading journals, there has not been any appreciable improvement. Thus, immediately on the receipt of news that certain fugitive units of the Port Arthur squadron had put into Kiaochau, some of the responsible Japanese papers, without waiting to learn the course adopted by the lessees of the port, used language which, while not directly predicting a Russophile construction of her neutral obligations by Germany, showed plainly enough that such an issue would not surprise them; and even when it became plain that the fugitives were to be treated according to the laws of neutrality, these newspapers did not exhibit any disposition to acknowledge the injustice of their previous suspicions or to indorse the formal expressions of satisfaction which the Japanese Government conveyed to Berlin. Nor has there been, since that time, any indication of an altered mood. On the contrary, articles and paragraphs appear not infrequently which imply that Germany is regarded at best as an unknown quantity, ready to be thrown at any moment into the Russian scale, if such a course should further diplomatic aims in Europe or promote the interests of her *Weltpolitik*."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FINAL STAGE OF PREMIER COMBES'S CAREER.

THE survival of that which is clerical in twentieth-century France has been rendered almost hopeless, it would appear from contemporary European press comment, unless means can be found, within a short time, of overthrowing the republican form of government in that country. Some idea of the sort is even now, we are assured, under consideration by those political leaders who oppose, not Premier Combes personally, but the anticlericalism for which he stands. The clericals, it is intimated in so stanch an organ of theirs as the *Gaulois* (Paris), would really gain nothing by a mere parliamentary overthrow of the Combes ministry. He would simply make room for a premier as anticlerical as himself, "if not more so." In the final stage of Premier Combes's career, which is now admitted by his supporters in the French press to have arrived, there are certain leading factors which can work themselves out only into one of two things—a wholly clerical monarchy or empire, or an absolutely anticlerical republic. Compromise of any kind, say those foreign organs which have studied the situation with care, is out of the question.



M. BERTEAUX,

The new French Minister of War in the Combes ministry. He is a radical, and his task is said to be the purging of the higher military commands of monarchical influences.

The leading factors, as seen by our European contemporaries, are three. First and foremost is the sentiment of the French people. Next is the immediate future of "world politics," as that may react upon the alliance between France and Russia. Finally there is the acute crisis alleged to exist in the relations between the French clergy—priests and hierarchy—on the one hand and the Vatican on the other. To these three factors, it seems from the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), everything else is subsidiary, and much press comment regarding "divisions and jealousies among the anticlericals" is pronounced purely personal and beside the point.

So far as the sentiment of the French people is concerned, those foreign authorities which seem to understand it best maintain that it is in the main with the policy of the anticlericals. So sure is the London *Spectator* of this that it feels justified in making rather sweeping predictions:

"The Nationalists [the parliamentary opposition to M. Combes] will be completely beaten at the polls, as they are already beaten in the Chambers, and they know it; and if they could produce in any way a *coup d'état*, or even a general alarm, they would do so before any of the three objects to which they are so profoundly antipathetic could be secured. They wish to prevent the reopening of the Dreyfus case, the fulfilment of the proposal to separate church and state, and the *entente cordiale* with Great Britain; and to prevent them they will make efforts which, as despairing efforts, may be formidable. If they had only a Boulanger to produce, he would be on his horse before the year has ended.

"They will not, we think, succeed, even if accident should favor them. We do not, it is true, believe that the army—meaning by the army the majority of officers—is as yet heartily reconciled to the republic. It was too deeply irritated by the Dreyfus case,

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during which, as it conceived, a deliberate slur was cast by the Republican party upon its honor. It has felt too bitter about the operation of 'purging,' which General André [until recently Minister of War] has, perhaps, carried out a little too roughly and with too unscrupulous a use of secret information about persons, and it is never quite happy when it is not recognized as the first power in the state. It seems certain, too, that many of its higher officers are really the pupils of the more embittered clericals, and disposed to think that in breaking with the Vatican the present Government is giving a triumph to those revolutionary forces which every army at heart regards as hostile, either to itself or to the permanent interests of the country. It is also true that the clerical party will go almost any length to defeat M. Combes's proposals, and that the secular clergy are disappointed by offers intended to conciliate them, while the 'faithful' provinces will send up strictly clerical representatives. The Government, however, will win. The disaffected officers have no leader, not even a general who has won great victories, and they doubt whether the men entertain the same convictions as their superiors. The municipal elections have shown that the body of the electors are not opposed to M. Combes's anticlerical policy, while the *entente cordiale* distinctly pleases them, as proof both that the Government seeks peace and that France is still of great importance in the European world. The people are perfectly satisfied with the republic, which opens all careers and leaves all ultimate power, and especially the power of veto, in their own hands; and are, besides, clearly aware that any great war would, if successful, leave all solid power in the hands of the victorious general, who is most unlikely to be a hearty Republican. The Nationalists, therefore, tho they have in one way or another large means of annoyance, will have in the final struggle no solid foothold. Paris will not march at their bidding on the Chambers, and outside Paris the disaffected do not muster a clear third of the people."

Far more difficult to estimate, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which has long looked forward to the "emancipation" of France from clerical influence, is the effect of the alliance with Russia upon the problem confronting the Combes ministry. The cornerstone of French foreign policy, according to this view, is still the *revanche*, recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany. This can only be effected, declare opposition organs, through the medium of the alliance with Russia. Nevertheless, the *Action* (Paris), champion of "official atheism," and the *Aurore* (Paris), which finds anticlericalism insufficiently anticlerical, are addicted to denunciation of Russia's Government, reflecting thus a prominent feature of French anticlerical opinion. Such an attitude, declare Nationalist French organs, is inconsistent with fidelity to the "friendly and allied nation," and means the abandonment of the French aspiration for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, a line of argument which leads to the deduction of the *Gaulois* and the *Figaro* that M. Combes and his followers are "false to France." The charge is held to be sustained by the attitude of the *Humanité* (Paris), organ of the great Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès. This organ repudiates any foreign policy based upon the army "as a weapon." Thus the anticlericals, in the opinion of their opponents, are wrecking the army which must win back the lost provinces unless they are never to be won back at all. The anti-Combes *Journal des Débats* (Paris) observes:

"If there was, according to M. Jaurès, who ought to know, something chimerical in the conceptions of Gambetta, at least he never believed that it was possible to have an efficient diplomacy without an army capable of inspiring respect. . . . .

"What M. Jaurès asks from this point of view we have always advised. The one reproach we address to him is that of bringing a more simple confidence to bear upon the subject than Gambetta would certainly have felt, and of breaking in our hands the military instrument without which we are nothing. Gambetta would have been horrified by what is transpiring at this moment. No party interest would have led him to sacrifice the army to a wretched ministerial consideration. He would have abandoned M. Jaurès, General André, and M. Combes, and would have remained faithful to France himself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RIVAL MILITARY CONCEPTIONS OF THE WAR.

DISSENSIONS among the Japanese on the subject of the conduct of the war have occasionally been hinted at in French dailies. Whether these dissensions amount to no more than natural differences of opinion among military men in Tokyo on details of strategy, or whether they point to such a discord as would explain some anomalies of Japanese strategy in the theater of war has been a moot point recently in some continental European organs. The London press is silent on the subject. The London *Times* has said on various occasions that it would be improper for the English press to consider military themes of this sort in a manner calculated to prove embarrassing to England's ally. The acknowledged secretiveness of the Japanese character is accepted as an additional obstacle to information on the subject.

However, a working theory of the rival strategical conceptions of the war which must confront the Japanese has been evolved by the military experts of such English journals as the Manchester *Guardian* and such French papers as the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*. The conditions of the problem are familiar enough. First of all is Port Arthur, detaining General Nogi with his army, estimated in the London *Standard* at 70,000 effectives. Next is the great Japanese force in the vicinity of Mukden. The "broad facts" of the situation here, according to the authority last named, are that "the Japanese, with an army of about 240,000 men, are holding a position of at least thirty miles in length, facing a Russian army of about 220,000." French authorities like the Paris *Figaro* estimate Japanese effectives at Mukden in less imposing fashion, and they insist that reenforcements are materially strengthening Kuropatkin's totals. But this does not in any way affect the immediate problem which is alleged to be perplexing the Japanese and which is thus stated by the Manchester *Guardian*:

"Two strategical conceptions have constantly been striving for mastery. The first regarded the defeat of General Kuropatkin as the main object and the reduction of Port Arthur (the difficulty of which was underestimated) as the secondary object. The inconclusive battle of Liao-yang brought to the front the second conception, which was to hold the Russian field army and force matters at Port Arthur. The vigorous attack of General Kuropatkin interrupted this plan and inspired the Japanese with hopes of capturing Mukden as a consequence of the Russian defeat. But the Russian rally seems to have convinced them that until things were in better train at Port Arthur the game in the north was not worth the candle, and the departure of the Russian fleet supplied another motive for making Port Arthur the main object of attack. The conflict between these two conceptions is likely to continue, and no one can say exactly how it will work out. The second, however, which the Japanese have pursued since the failure of the last Russian attack seems to us the wiser in every way. On the Russian side the main strategical idea is simple, tho its execution is enormously difficult. General Kuropatkin can hardly be under any delusions now. He knows that a march south to the direct relief of Port Arthur would even under the most favorable conditions be an almost impossible military operation. His only chance is to find a way round, and his only way round is to render Japanese communications insecure. This war on communications is now the leading idea in Russian strategy. And the key to the whole plan is the retention of Port Arthur by General Stoessel."

Meanwhile Kuropatkin is proceeding apace with the reorganization of his forces. There are to be three armies, it seems, the Russians having profited by study of the operations of Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki. Kuropatkin's first army will be under General Linievitch, the second is to be commanded by General Gripenberg, while the third has been assigned to General Kaulbars. Each of these armies will be 150,000 strong. The whole scheme of reorganization is to be perfected by the spring. But there is a sound of revelry by night and champagne flows in cataracts wherever Russian officers of adequate rank congregate in the theater of war. That, at any rate, is the information supplied by English dailies, which overwhelm the conviviality of the environment in

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GENERAL KAULBARS.

He commands the second Russian army of Manchuria, to be 150,000 strong by next spring, and to be under Kuropatkin as "supreme commander."

GENERAL SCHWANN.

He is to be on the staff of General Kaulbars, in the capacity of quartermaster-general and is described as an able organizer.

GENERAL JOLINSKY.

He is to have general oversight of the railway and transport facilities of the new army under Kaulbars.

PILLARS OF THE CZAR'S SECOND ARMY.

the gloom of the prognostications they base upon it. French organs convey other ideas altogether. Warfare, as waged in the vicinity of Mukden, has become as dismal a science as political economy. Admission to Kuropatkin's headquarters is reserved for sober persons exclusively. Every cavalry officer must be able to ride a horse. Regiments going into action must henceforth be accompanied by their commanders. "General Kuropatkin," observes the Paris *Figaro*, "is too capable not to have profited by some lessons of Japanese discipline." "The drunkard and the incompetent," as the London *Standard* puts it, "are to be weeded out." The outlook for both armies is thus presented by the military expert of the London *Times*:

"So far as the Russian army is concerned—that is to say, in view of its heavy losses and of the reenforcements which may reach it throughout the winter—we can quite understand that there are many inducements to play the waiting game. The army has wrecked itself in the vain endeavor to relieve Port Arthur, and tho the fatal magnet is still there to distract the mind and disturb the resolutions of the Russian commander, it may be that the Czar has at last arrived at the conclusion that the price his army has had to pay for the effort has been too high.

"The Russians themselves declare that Oyama's army is superior in numbers. They and their friends and allies allege, however, that Japan has almost touched bottom, and after describing the various categories of the Japanese army antecedent to the war, conclude with delight that Japan is almost exhausted and that when the Russian glacier with its moraine of 500,000 sabres and bayonets begins to move in the spring it will carry all before it. All they can see to reenforce the Japanese army is a levy of peasants with inferior arms and badly led. The final success of Russia follows as a matter of course, and it only remains to dictate terms of peace. . . . . .

"Only numbers can annihilate, and we can regard it as assured that, ever since Prince Khilkoff [who has charge of Russia's railway communications] gave proof of his competence, Japanese organizers at home have been steadily working up to the point which is fixed for them by the circumstances of the case with almost mathematical precision. It is true that the want of trained officers may be felt, but let us look on the other side and regard the thousands of reserve officers Russia is digging up to make good the very extraordinary waste in the commissioned ranks at the front. Japan could have organized her corps of officers, had she desired to do so, as a caste apart *à la Prusse*, at once the strength, the glory, and the weakness of the German army. There were many who advised her to do so, but she wisely refrained and left open the door to merit wherever found. Her non-commissioned ranks are recruited from the intellectual *élite* of the nation, and as officers fall they can be, and they are, replaced from the good and tried non-commissioned ranks—men who are probably superior in very many ways to the average regimental officer of the Russian army and have been proved by hard service in the field.

"The problem before the organizing staff at Tokyo is to place in the field, month by month, such considerable forces that by the time the Russian concentration is completed the Japanese army may be of equivalent or greater strength. There is no reason why Japan should fail in this undertaking since she has fortunately elected to fight out the war within easy reach of the sea, as we recommended her to do before the war began. Nothing that we are able to observe, save the loss of the command of the sea, need prevent her from retaining the advantages she has won."

NICHOLAS II. AND THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

CONCEALED upon the person of more than one zemstvo president who left St. Petersburg after the recent congress of provincial delegates in that city was, from some accounts, a written constitution, incorporating every classical feature in such a product of man's capacity for self-government. The treasonable document itself is understood to have been discussed and adopted as a kind of program for the constitutional agitation which so many western European newspapers believe to be impending. *Free Russia*, organ of a group of influential refugees in London—a weekly with sources of information that may be accepted on this point—published a draft of the instrument. It calls for freedom of speech, conscience, thought. Provision is made for a national senate and house, for popular suffrage, a cabinet—in a word, for all the characteristics of a strictly constitutional monarchy of the liberal type. The unanimity of the deliberations of the zemstvo presidents some weeks since may or may not have extended to the proposed constitution; but it seems to the London *Times* "an unfavorable symptom. . . . Practical men, debating subjects of consequence so profound, would hardly be found in complete agreement upon so many proposals of varying character and of varying

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importance." The somewhat reactionary *Saturday Review* (London) refuses to take the alleged constitutional sentiment seriously. It doubts if the zemstvo presidents have any idea that a constitution is practically applicable in the present state of Russia. The whole incident, it maintains, has been misunderstood:

"Freedom of speech, of the press, of conscience, the right of public meeting, the right of association, the grant of franchise to the people, and the concession of right to legislate to the elected representatives of the people—these, we are told, were the subjects for discussion at the meetings which have just been held at St. Petersburg. Had the zemstvo delegates really assumed the functions ascribed to them by the foreign press, they would assuredly have arrogated to themselves an executive position in the state, which would be wholly contrary to the essence of their original constitution. The very fact of such demands being made would at once indicate that the zemstvo, a comparatively humble and to a certain extent tentative provincial institution, had attained to the level of a deeply rooted and powerful bureaucracy. A glance at the history of the zemstvo itself during the forty years of its existence will at once dissipate all these theories. The word zemstvo has figured largely in the daily papers of late; it would be well if writers and readers had some idea of the origin and meaning of this term. The title is derived from the noun *zemlià*, land, and the verb *vopeèt*, to clamor. This derivation therefore defines at once both the functions and the limitations of the zemstvo. It is the voice of the land, a council of landed proprietors appointed to deliberate and report to the central executive the wants of the rural population. In a certain sense it is a county council, without the latter's executive authority."

But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) takes a different view. This Austrian daily is believed to speak with authority because it has peculiarly competent representatives in St. Petersburg, while its comment upon the information thus supplied is based upon much first-hand study of Russian institutions. The conclusion of this journal is that Russia has entered a phase quite unprecedented in the Muscovite world, and that the constitutional results of the zemstvo congress will be sweeping. To quote:

"The fact that this zemstvo congress could assemble in St. Petersburg, to discuss a fundamental modification and reform of the whole nature of the Government in avowed hostility to the autocratic system and its bureaucracy—this fact and this alone is a thing hitherto unheard of in Russia. It signifies in itself a mighty transformation, even tho it be but the first timid manifestation of a future decisive alteration in the historic aspect of Russia. It is like a bud that ventures to show itself in the spring weather, a bud full of promising growth beneath a stretch of sky where as yet never a sign of spring such as this was to be seen. Whereas elsewhere constitutionalism manifests itself through savage parliamentary struggles and the parliamentary system itself lends itself to its own disparagement through forbidding aspects, there appears in Russia—actually in Russia—the presage of a change in the direction of a constitution and the parliamentary system. A threatening storm of war tempts it irresistibly forth from the depth of the popular soul into the light—so irresistibly that the autocratic Czar and the all-potent bureaucracy are no longer able to rid themselves of it fully. They endure the zemstvo congress which otherwise, by a single word of authority, might have been swept out of the winter palace like so much chaff. They tolerate the assemblage of provincial representatives from all parts of the vast empire for the discussion of the need of the introduction of a constitutional system into Russia. They endure, in a word, what formerly has appeared to the autocracy like the fearful specter of revolution. . . . The great historical process has begun. It can be halted, delayed, but scarcely turned backward.

"Thus has constitutionalism introduced itself everywhere with these preliminary steps. Everywhere it has introduced itself with local beginnings. But there is something peculiarly Russian about the way in which the zemstvo congress came into being in St. Petersburg. It was not summoned, as was the case with the states-general in France and as was the case with the united Landtags in Prussia. It assembled spontaneously, grew out of the ground of itself, as it were, like a thing of necessity, a something not to be held back, a thing pressing forth into the sunlight, elemental, not needing to be called. These men who came together in the zemstvo congress are heroes and carry their fate in their hands at a word of command that is mightier than all the power of the Russian bureaucracy. There were, indeed, deputations from isolated zemstvos which hitherto ventured into the vicinity of the Czar's throne in order to give voice to things imperatively required for the welfare of the people. But it suffices to remember the zemstvo deputation from Tver, the leaders of which were dismissed unheard, and other martyrs of this kind who paid for their temerity with deportation to Siberia. Enormous obstacles were heaped upon the path between throne and people.

"This time it is not an isolated provincial deputation which treads that path. It is an imperial parliament."

In the last resort, according to the liberal *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), likewise a high authority upon the subject, everything depends upon Nicholas II.:

"Will the Czar understand that the delegates of the zemstvos really represent the nation; that the wishes they express correspond to the aspirations of the people, and that it would be wise to listen to the voice of the people before that voice becomes threatening? Alas! The way in which it has been sought to suppress the congress of the zemstvos, the way in which it has been sought to deprive it of all effect, leaves but a slight hope of the immediate future. If the Czar, personally well disposed, were but subject to the generous influence of the Minister of the Interior, there would be reason to believe in a speedy amelioration of the situation." *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GOOD APPETITE.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GODDESS OF PEACE: "Fly away my doves. He would snare you!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE TWO HEROES OF THE HAGUE.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN ELOQUENT ANTIVIVISECTION PLEA.

TRIXY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Cloth, 299 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

COULD dogs read, then would the canine world rise with full-throated ululation of acclaim for "Trixy." For therein the author almost ultra-humanizes a French poodle, and the intimate knowledge and sympathetic familiarity which Æsop, Thompson-Seton, Kipling *et al.* bring to bear on the brute creation (the term sounds harsh!) pales into a chilly interest, at best. Mrs. Phelps-Ward relegates the animal kingdom no lower in the scale of being than the "lower races." She is modest, too modest. For many of her readers will cry "Nay" to her declaration that "the true interpreter between the higher and lower races is yet to be."

Mrs. Phelps-Ward has developed a theme which demands philosophic consideration. Is vivisection something man may justly permit with a view to the benefit of humanity? Happily, it is not necessary for the critic to determine the point in order to criticize Mrs. Ward's impassioned presentation of it. Her book is interesting, painful, and quite successful in its appeal to sympathy, even if one is only a mild lover of dogs. Mrs. Ward is very much more than that, and, to make her picture effective, she accentuates everything, intrinsic or accidental, which bears against the use of the steel on a dumb animal. Her little dog is extremely fascinating, and is the one love and partial support of its master, a crippled boy named Dan. Indeed, the most ardent advocate for vivisection might well exempt "Trixy" as the *corpus vile* of scientific experiment. "Her black eyes blazed from her white face with a startling intelligence that, tho other, was never less and often more than human." And Trixy's qualities of heart were even greater than her mental gifts. Dan said: "*Really*, Trixy is a child in dog's clothes."

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS-WARD.

A young student, Olin Steele, after completing a medical course with his reverential attitude toward his elected profession unimpaired, is present for the first time in the amphitheatre when the professor is to carve up a dainty, affectionate, beautiful Maltese kitty with a pink ribbon around its neck, in the sacred name of comparative physiology. As the kitten is laid upon the table, Olin fades away and vows he will have naught to do with a profession which not only admits but justifies such cruelty to animals. He gets over it and becomes a most case-hardened and brilliant vivisectionist.

Later he falls in love with a beautiful, tender-hearted, rich young lady, and loses her at the last moment by her finding out his scientific operations on live animals. By a lovely stroke of poetic justice (but this is dominant throughout the book) he comes to grief over one of these demonstrations and dies. His knowledge enables him to foresee every step of the malady which kills him. He has produced, and studied it, in the "lower races."

The girl eventually marries a nice young man, a lawyer who has brought charges against the vivisectionists, and who won his case very largely through the sympathy injected into it by Trixy, who had been trapped for the operating-table, and the rich young lady's dog, which had actually been almost carved to death upon it.

Mrs. Ward makes the very most of the opportunities with which she has supplied herself, and one must indeed be hard of heart who shall remain unmoved by her impassioned and eloquent pleading.

AN ARKANSAS AGASSIZ.

SONNY! A CHRISTMAS GUEST. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Cloth, 135 pp. Price, $1.25. The Century Company.

SONNY was born on Christmas Day; that makes this a Christmas story. That was only the first of his achievements. Born to a middle-aged couple in the back districts of Arkansas, he develops a boyhood interest in nature that would put little Darwin to the blush. When the doctor tries to vaccinate him, he insists that the cat, the dog, and all the farm animals be inoculated; when the parson comes to baptize him, he receives the rite perched on the bean-arbor, with a brisk shower performing the sprinkling. And it is all told by the father in an oddly spelled vernacular supposed to prevail in Arkansas. "And there," says the father after the baptism, "what you reckon the little feller said? Says he, 'Yes, Daddy; but s'pos'in mine don't take?'" Sonny had evidently read the newspaper jokes of ten or twelve years ago.

The method of Sonny's education is not one of which an educator of to-day could approve. Registered in three schools, Sonny wings his flight first from one to another, thus cleverly avoiding long division, which his budding genius abhors. From the first two chapters we foresee that Sonny is intended by the author to be a born naturalist. According to the author, a real naturalist spends all his time in his youth between the woods and playing impish tricks upon his unfortunate teachers.

RUTH MCENERY STUART.

In the chapter on Sonny's schooling, we find a strong plea for education by the more modern methods of object-lessons, rather than by adhering to the cast-iron rules of "studying out of books entirely."

The story moves, Sonny "keeps company" with a sweet young thing called Mary Elizabeth, whose character, by close examination, can be easily distinguished from milk and water. In the course of time they marry; but in the mean while Sonny writes popular books on nature, or "outdoor housekeeping," as he calls it, and makes a name for himself.

In the last chapter, we find the father of this precocious and successful scientist turning his tired old feet gladly toward the setting sun of life, with the remark that, "It seems like a person don't no mo'n realize he's a decendant befo' he's a ancestor."

This little book is not a great literary achievement, but a decidedly pleasant little story to while away idle moments.

Sonny is really a background against which the character of the old farmer stands out, honest, rugged, work-worn, but full of a delicate humor and tenderness of heart.

AN ARTIST'S LITERARY FLIGHT.

FATA MORGANA. By André Castaigne. Cloth, 486 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

LIKE Du Maurier, André Castaigne, after winning an enviable reputation for himself as an artist with the crayon, appears before the public with a serious work from which he would gather laurels by his pen. "Fata Morgana," like Trilby, concerns itself with studio life in Paris, and, still like Trilby, has a superb specimen of young womanhood, Helia, as the heroine. The resemblance is not a parity, for altho "Fata Morgana" is a creditable piece of fiction, it lacks the grace, spontaneity, and vivid charm of Du Maurier's story. The French pen creaks a little and is urged where the English one glided with a smooth briskness and joyous inspiration.

"Fata Morgana" is a romance, with realistic streaks and local color derived from broad experience of Paris and its studio life. A young American, Phil Longwill, becomes acquainted with a lovely circus performer, Helia, who, with her little sister, is in Paris when he is a student there. There is love-making between them, especially in a roof-garden on the Louvre, an original but most appropriate spot considering their respective *métiers*. He declares his love and says she shall be his wife. She has to go away, professionally, and he works so hard that he falls ill. He secures a commission from the Duke of Morgania, a nebulous region on the Adriatic, whose ancestress is the Fata Morgana, a cross between a goddess and a fairy. She has left Morgania, but legend promises her return. The painting deals with this theme and Helia is his model.

ANDRÉ CASTAIGNE.

As Phil succeeds, Helia as a wife for him fades away. Then enters Miss Ethel Rowrer, of Chicago, who is a feminine paragon and whose papa is a multimillionaire. She is beautiful and even more captivating by her intelligence and her fine character than by her wealth and charms of face. Phil falls in love with her, and the Duke of Morgania also seeks her hand.

They go to the Duke's place on Miss Rowrer's brother's steam-yacht, and there Helia shows herself heroine and is mistaken for the ancestral fairy, the Fata Morgana. Then a silly, conceited old creature, Socrate, a creature of Parisian cafés, who wishes to marry Helia, but has been rejected, stabs the fair maiden in the ancestral halls. As a consequence, Phil and Helia are reconciled. Poor Miss Rowrer, whom the reader has become very much interested in, is left out in the cold, for she will have none of the Duke of Morgania.

The great fault with the story is that Phil does not quite fill the part.

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He has deserted Helia, and his return to her is not satisfactory. One feels he does not all deserve the remark of Miss Rowrer, who has witnessed the scene: "That is a Man!"

In brief, M. Castaigne falls between two stools—Romance and Realism. He conceives better than he executes. The result is a rather ill-balanced story, the artist's appreciation of values being offset by a tyro's lack of technique. The material is good, but there is a want of unity and finish in its employment. The book is interesting, however, and its descriptions of Paris, especially its cafés and student haunts, are vivid and picturesque. The character drawing is the best feature of the work, for Miss Rowrer and Helia, despite a slight exaggeration of excellence, are more than possibilities.

The more than fifty illustrations of his own with which M. Castaigne's volume is embellished are worthy of less tempered praise.

CONTRASTS IN NATIONAL CIVILIZATION.

THE LAND OF RIDDLES (RUSSIA OF TO-DAY). By Hugo Ganz. Translated from the German and edited by Herman Rosenthal. Cloth, 330 pp. Price, $2.00 net. Harper & Brothers.

JAPAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan. Cloth, 828 pp. Office of Japan Times, Tokyo.

THACKERAY used to say that when he felt in the blues, he invariably cleared his mental sky by taking a blue pill. It would be hard to say how many such doses would be required to modify the depressing effect which follows the perusal of this work of Professor Ganz, who travels from Dan to Beersheba (*i.e.*, from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow), and finds all a barren wilderness. The Russian people are sunk in a lethargy of hopeless submission to a despotic monarchy and a corrupt church established by government. The land is too thinly populated to make a revolution possible, and a peasant rising would result only in the murder of the landholders and provoke reprisals against which there could be no defense. The Russian Government does nothing for education, tho pretending to promote it. "We need no education," the rulers say, "we need obedience." The police and bureaucracy are the real anarchists of the land, encouraging immorality and drunkenness in order to keep the minds of the young from politics, altho politics is the only subject of conversation in private and public coteries. The courts are controlled by the aristocracy, and justice is absolutely corrupt. Among the prosperous classes resignation to the existing order of things is general; thus, speaking of the present war, a *kupetz*—small tradesman—declares: "It is not everybody's business to think, but to obey God and the Czar." The Jewish problem can be solved, says the author, only by scattering the Jews throughout the country districts where they would constitute only four per cent. of the population. Even the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, with its fine art collections, in Russia of to-day is a treasury of culture which must be looked upon as "almost an anachronism." The People's Palace at St. Petersburg, a really ideal place of public amusement, is frequented only by officials, business men, modistes, "the good small bourgeois"—not by the workingman and the peasant; and, therefore, merely proves "the good intentions of the Czar and the fundamental corruption of the régime."

Professor Ganz, says his translator, is "a well-known writer," *i.e.*, a journalist of Vienna. He has the journalistic skill in making points, and his "best of introductions to the various circles of Russian society" certainly brought him in contact with Russians of intelligence, whose candid pessimism, however, would be very far from winning them the reward given to the Roman general because "he had not despaired of the Republic." These men are oppressed by the number and gravity of the governmental riddles to be solved in Russia. One declared: "We have a Finnish question, a Polish, a Jewish, a Ruthenian, and a Caucasian question. We have, besides, a peasant question, a labor question, a sectarian question, and, moreover, a student question also."

Nevertheless in this work, which is sketchy and desultory in plan, and full of information derived from hearsay, there are local descriptions, two interesting chapters giving an account of an interview with Tolstoy, as well as some literary and art criticisms, in all of which there are no riddles or "questions" of any sort discoverable.

The editor of "Japan in the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" appears to be Haruki Yamawaki, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Japanese Commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The economic, industrial, and commercial prosperity of the country has made such rapid strides during the few decades that have passed since Japan gave up the policy of exclusion that such information as the present volume contains has become indispensable to statesmen and publicists. This information covers every department of national activity, and presents a picture which contrasts in a remarkable manner with the description given by Professor Ganz of the agricultural and industrial condition of Russia. The method of compilation is thorough and scientific. It includes chapters on Japanese geography, population, administrative system, land tenure, and a full discussion of agricultural industries, which are carried on under the very latest scientific system. Forestry, mining and fishery, manufacturing industry, foreign trade, and finance are fully illustrated by abundant statistics, while the fullest treatment is given to the army and navy, post and telegraph, railroads and shipping. In these respects Japan is alive, while, according to Professor Ganz, Russia is dead. In enterprise and energy, in the activity with which Japan is developing her natural resources, she is immeasurably ahead of Russia, whose financial condition is at present honeycombed by fraud and trickery, public and private. Said a Russian statesman to the author of "The Land of Riddles": "We are bound to collapse, an athlete with great muscles, but perhaps incurable heart weakness. We still maintain ourselves by stimulants, by loans, which like all stimulants only help to run down the system more quickly. With that, we are a rich country with all conceivable natural resources, simply ill-governed and prevented from unlocking its resources." This quotation well describes a condition of things exactly the reverse of that which the most cursory examination of "Japan in the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" reveals as prevailing in the dominion of the Mikado.

A KING-HUNT IN THE FAR EAST.

A CHICAGO PRINCESS. By Robert Barr. Cloth, 306 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

SILAS K. HEMSTER was king in his own right of the Chicago stock-market (the live-stock market), and his daughter Gertrude was, consequently, princess of the realm. Silas cared more for solitude than for society, but Gertrude fulfilled to the letter all the social functions of her royal position, and not only ruled over her inherited domain, but held in complete subjection the provincial societies of Washington and New York, finally invading successfully even the courts of Europe. Then she went in for kings; and what "Gertie" said, which was always something striking, and what "Gertie" did, which frequently was also something striking, in a literal sense, and what was done to "Gertie" on this king-hunt make up the chief interest of the book.

When it is all over, the reader is much in doubt whether Mr. Barr intended the story to be taken seriously, or simply as a piece of light comedy, or whether it was designed as a burlesque on the American girl and her policy of foreign conquest. But whatever may have been the purpose of the author, he has succeeded, on the whole, in telling a very entertaining tale, the incidents and characters furnishing an excellent medium for Mr. Barr's peculiarly racy and piquant style.

ROBERT BARR.

Miss Hemster having failed to inveigle the German Emperor aboard the yacht on which she and her father were making a Mediterranean cruise, she took "Poppa's" advice to begin with low-down kings and gradually work up, and accordingly signaled full speed ahead for the Far East, where emperors were cheap. Now, "Gertie" didn't care for the ordinary presentation at court, since nearly anybody could have that; what she wanted was to entertain kings and emperors herself, enjoy intimate conversations with them, just as she had done with numerous no-account princes, and have the news of her foreign conquests cabled to her home papers. The Mikado was tackled first, but as he proved obdurate a determined dash was made for the Emperor of Korea. And that was where Mr. Rupert Tremorne, orientalist, former member of His Majesty's diplomatic service, cousin of Lord Tremorne, etc., came in, it having been decided that if this king-quest were to be successful, diplomacy must be added to "Poppa's" millions and Gertrude's fascinations. Tremorne undertook the difficult task of arranging a satisfactory meeting with the Emperor, and in the mean time life aboard the yacht was enlivened by the sudden revealing of a most unconscionable temper on the part of the "Princess." She pulled the cloth off the dinner-table, breaking all the dishes, shied costly vases and bric-a-brac at the head of the unlucky Englishman, and once seized a revolver and began to "shoot up" the company in the saloon of the yacht in the Western style.

Then came the audience with the Emperor in the royal palace, Gertrude haughtily declaring her intention not to observe the zigzag course prescribed for those who approach the royal presence, but to "go right up and shake hands with him," and adding, furthermore, that if he didn't like it he could lump it. She was as good as her word. A scene that nearly developed into tragedy thereupon ensued.

There are many other wonderful deeds done at a rapid pace in the book. The book is not exactly an excerpt from real life, it is not vibrant with humanity's many interests and involvements; but it will please those who prefer a story that tells "What happened" and "How it happened" rather than "Why it happened."

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CURRENT POETRY.

Home With Ding-Dong Dan.

By Holman F. Day.

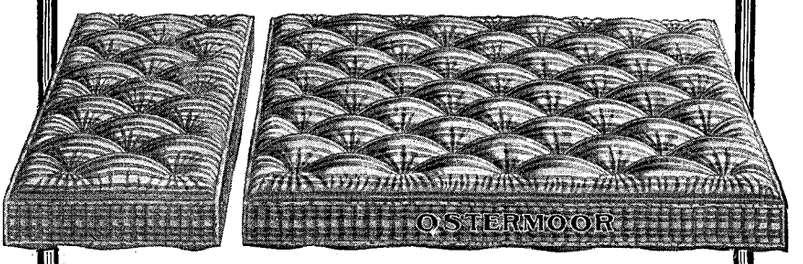
Cleak o' the snow and a clack o' the whip—
The Newry stage for the home-bound trip!
Laugh with your runners, you old stage pung;
Clangle, you bells, with dancin' tongue!
For old folks are waitin' my stage to-night;
Curtains pulled wide and the fires bright,
Tables are set and the biscuits hot,
The tea is a-simmerin' in the pot.
And ears are cocked for the rataplan
Of bells sayin', "Comin'! It's Ding-Dong Dan."
For 'tis Christmas-time, God bless ye, when
I am bringin' the young folks home again.

Old Missus Moon, up there so high,
Gives us a grin as we slide by.
The spruces with arms heaped high with snow
Seem loaded with presents as on we go.
And the glory of white in the sparklin' light
Melts over the hills in the blue of Night.

Which Will YOU Sleep on To-night

—a mattress stuffed with the hair of dead horses or cattle, or the clean and sanitary

Ostermoor Mattress $15.



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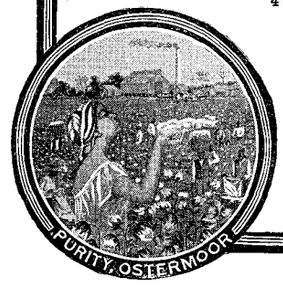

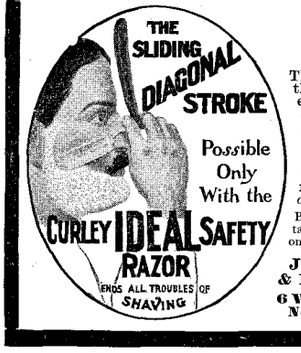

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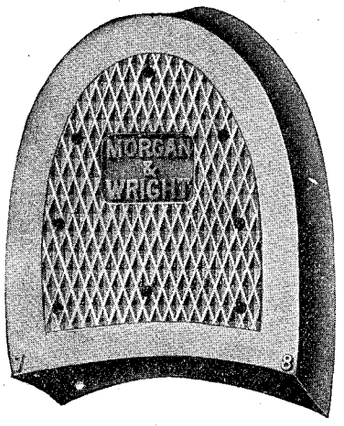

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Your heel is soon free from callousness, soreness, and hardness.

And the jarring strain is taken from your spine and nerves.

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Ah, they've ridden with me when a-goin' down—
These boys and girls—to the hungry town;
Hungry town—and my heart is sore
To see 'em a-goin' more and more.
But it's Christmas now, praise glory, when
I'm bringin' 'em all back home again.

Wreaths of the white smoke climbin' high
From the wutherin' chimneys far and nigh
Mean there's a welcome and fire and cheer
Waitin' for all o' my pung-load here.
Listen, young fellow, now don't you blush
At this word in your ear, but she told me—hush!—
She'd meet you down by the spring-house tree.
That is the message she sent by me.
I reckon she'll want you a minute or two
Ahead o' the folks. Wisht *I* was *you!*
'Tis worth the waitin', I tell you, when
It's Christmas-time, and you're home again.

Doors flung wide and paths of light
Stretchin' down in the tinklin' night;
Doors flung wide, and arms wide, too,
Reachin' and achin' and longin' for you.
Father ahead with his hand-grip stout,
And his "Sons, God bless ye!" ringin' out.
Mother behind in the lamplight's glow,
And her hair the match of the driven snow.
Cold? Not I, when I see them smile
As I give them their boys for a little while,
Bringin' them back from the world of men
When it's Christmas-time on the farm again. . . . .

—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

The Dust.

By LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE.

The dust blows up and down
Within the lonely town;
Vague, hurrying, dumb, aloof,
On sill and bough and roof.

What cloudy shapes do fleet
Along the parchèd street;
Clerks, bishops, kings go by—
To-morrow so shall I!

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Morley's Little Break.—John Morley had an amusing experience recently, the result of using an English expression which his hearers failed at first to comprehend. The New York *Times* tells the story:

A friend sent him a message which required an answer. Not finding the gentleman in, the messenger, according to instructions, waited for him. When Mr. Morley returned he sat down at once and wrote a reply to his friend. While he was doing so the messenger boy drummed with his fingers upon the table which stood beside him.

When he had finished, Mr. Morley rose and handed the messenger the note, saying as he did so:

"I'm glad you stopped."

The boy, looking confused, said apologetically: "I am sorry I annoyed you, sir, with my noise."

"I did not hear you," replied Mr. Morley.

"Will you tell me, sir, what I was doing that you are glad that I stopped?" he inquired.

Mr. Morley, divining the cause of the boy's mystification, replied, smilingly:

"Perhaps I should have said I am glad you remained until my return."

Profitable Politeness.—Colonel John Boyd, one of the best-known gentlemen in Washington and one of the most popular, lifted himself from poverty to independence by an act of courtesy. *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) gives Mrs. Boyd's account of the incident:

"I was an assistant doorkeeper for the House of Representatives in 1871. As I came through the swinging-doors of the House one afternoon I observed a large man of business-like demeanor conversing with another assistant doorkeeper, and I heard the large man saying: 'I am very anxious to find Senator Sargent, of California.'

"The assistant doorkeeper answered: 'Senators are

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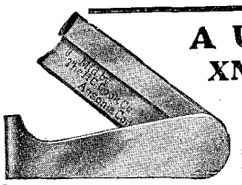

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to be found at the other end of the Capitol. It is none of our business at this end where the Senators go.'

"'I am aware of that,' replied the large man, 'and I have had the Senate wing searched, and have been advised to seek the Senator over at this end of the Capitol. Can you aid me in any way?'

"'No, I can't,' was the answer. 'I have trouble enough at this end looking after the Representatives.'

"The large man was turning to go away when I touched him on the shoulder and said: 'You are evidently a business man from California; and as that is a long journey I will try to help you. What this gentleman has told you is true: we are not obliged to look for Senators; but I believe that I can help you if you will be kind enough to occupy my chair by this door while I am away.'

"Thanking me very earnestly, the large man sat down, and I hurried off, looking for the California Representatives, and soon ascertained that they were all assembled in the restaurant, and that Senator Sargent was dining with them. I whispered to the Senator, telling him what manner of man was seeking him, and he immediately arose, excused himself to the Representatives, and went with me. The large man was greeted very cordially by the Senator, and they went together to the restaurant to join the other Californians. Before going the large man asked me if I could call at his hotel at eight o'clock that evening, and I answered that I could do so. He then gave me his card, saying: 'I will thank you to be prompt.'

"I was struck dumb with amazement when I read on the card, in fine script, the words 'Collis P. Huntington, California.' It was the great railroad builder, the pioneer of Pacific railroads. That night I was ushered into his room exactly at eight o'clock. The large man gripped my hand most cordially saying:

"'I observe that you can as easily be prompt as polite. I want to know what salary you are receiving.'

"'I am paid $1,000 per annum.'

"'I want you to go work for me at $1,800 per annum, and I need you right away.'

"'But am I capable? Can I do the work?'

"'That has been investigated by me, and you will fill the bill. Do you accept?'

"I accepted at once, and resigned from the House on the following day. Mr. Huntington wanted information concerning pending legislation, a matter with which I was very familiar, and all I had to do was to write occasional letters and keep him informed. My salary was gradually and voluntarily increased; and, in fact, my fortune was made from that time on. And I found my employer a great, big, lovable man, too."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Satisfied.—

"Take back that heart you gave me,"
The angry Prep girl cried;
The butcher gave her liver,
And the maid was satisfied.

—*Ohio Wesleyan Transcript.*

An Ingenuous Mind.—Mr. Roth, undertaker, had been summoned to the home of a wealthy aristocrat.

Upon surveying the remains of the deceased he discovered that the man wore a wig, and that, as he now lay in a reclining position, the wig fell back and exposed the bald pate.

"Madam," said the undertaker obsequiously to the sorrowing widow, "I perceive that your late husband wore a wig during his natural life. I do not suppose you wish this generally known, so if you will kindly favor me with a small pot of glue I will arrange the wig so that it will be unnoticed."

The widow had no glue, but sent out for some immediately.

A short time afterward she approached the undertaker and proffered a small bottle of glue.

"Oh, never mind now," said Mr. Roth consolingly, "I—er—I found a tack!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Directions for Use.—The inventor of a new feeding-bottle for infants sent out the following among his directions for using:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."—*Collier's Weekly.*

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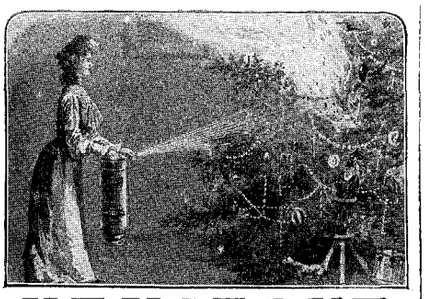

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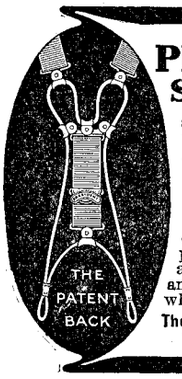

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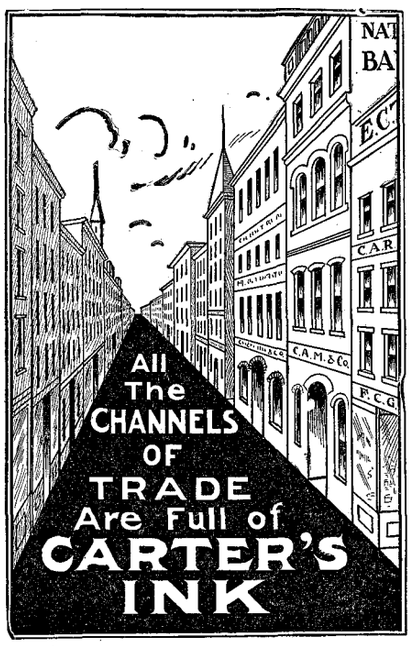

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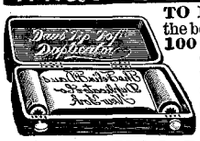

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 6.—Reports from General Nogi say that the Japanese still hold 203-Metre Hill against frequent Russian assaults, and that the fleet in Port Arthur harbor has been badly battered by Japanese shells. There are no indications of a general engagement of the armies on the Shakhe. The Japanese armored cruiser *Azuma* is reported to have been blown up by a mine north of the Miao-Tao Islands.

December 7.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar has ordered a third squadron to reinforce the new Pacific fleet.

December 8.—Japanese fire from 203-Metre Hill, it is said, has destroyed two battle-ships and disabled a cruiser; serious damage has been done to the rest of the ships.

December 9.—Japanese order merchant ships to avoid the islands off Formosa, presumably as a result of preparations to meet the Baltic fleet.

December 10.—The Japanese cruiser *Saiyen* is reported to have been blown up off Port Arthur by striking a mine. The second division of the Baltic fleet, under Admiral Voelkersam, sails from Djibutil for Madagascar.

December 11.—Despatches from Tokyo say that the Japanese guns before Port Arthur continue to batter the disabled Russian war-ships; the battle-ship *Sevastopol* and the destroyers are the only vessels of the fleet not disabled.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 5.—The Czar's delay in replying to the Zemstvo proposals is causing some uneasiness among the Russians.

Germany's budget includes a sum with which to send officers to America to study American naval methods.

December 8.—Austria-Hungary offers to reopen negotiations for a commercial treaty with Germany.

British holders of Colombian bonds ask President Roosevelt to be arbitrator of the amount of debt to be assumed by Panama.

The jewels and costumes of the murdered Queen Draga of Servia are sold at auction in London.

Ratifications of the French shore treaty are exchanged.

December 9.—At the opening of the Finnish Diet the Czar announces his intention to modify certain laws.

December 10.—Earl Grey takes the oath of office as Governor-General of Canada.

The King and Queen of Portugal leave England for France to visit President Loubet.

Brazil's Senate passes a bill to build twenty-eight war-ships.

Grand Duke Sergius and M. Muravieff, Minister of Justice, opponents of Prince Mirsky's plan of reforms, resign from the Czar's Council.

December 11.—An anti-government mass-meeting in St. Petersburg is dispersed by mounted police; fifty persons are injured.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 5.—The Fifty-eighth Congress assembles for the third and final session. After the usual

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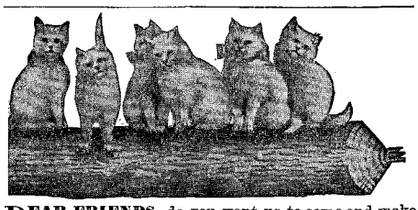

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opening formalities both houses adjourn out of respect to the memories of Senators Hoar and Quay.

House: Two bills are presented which propose a tariff commission. Representative Cockran, of New York, introduces two bills aimed at secret contributions to campaign funds by big corporations.

December 6.—The President's message is read before both houses.

Senate: Senators Knox and Crane are sworn in; it is announced that Senator Platt, of New York, would introduce a bill for a more equitable representation in Congress.

House: A bill for an inquiry into the affairs of the Panama Railroad is introduced. Littleton, of Maine, presents a bill for publicity of corporations' affairs.

December 7.—*Senate:* Senator Proctor offers a measure to reincorporate the Red Cross; many nominations are confirmed, including those of Secretaries Morton and Metcalf, Attorney-General Moody and Postmaster-General Wynne.

House: The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is introduced.

December 8.—*Senate:* An attempt to take up the Pure Food bill fails, and Senator Tillman calls for a report from the Judiciary Committee on the status of recess appointments, in connection with the nomination of Dr. Crum.

House: During the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill attacks are made on the Civil Service Commission.

December 9.—*House:* The Legislative Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 5.—President Carter, of the World's Fair National Commission, says that grave charges of corruption had been made in connection with some of the awards.

December 7.—The Department of Justice at Washington decides to investigate the Tobacco trust. There is a movement in New Orleans to have planters take concerted action to hold their cotton.

December 10.—President Roosevelt definitely announces that he has decided not to call an extra session of Congress next spring to consider the revision of the tariff.

Prince Fushimi, of Japan, visits West Point.

December 11.—Robert J. Wynne, Postmaster-General, in his annual report, shows that the deficit for the present year is $8,779,492, nearly $5,000,000 of which is due to the extension of the rural free delivery.

CHESS.

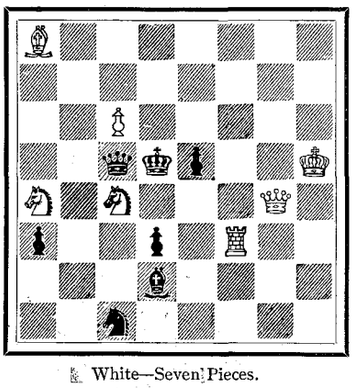
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,012.

By A. KELLAWAY,

First Prize, *Cricket and Football Field.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

B 7; 8; 2 P 5; 2 q k p 2 K; S 1 S 3 Q 1; p 2 p 1 R 2; 3 b 4; 2 S 5.

White mates in two moves.

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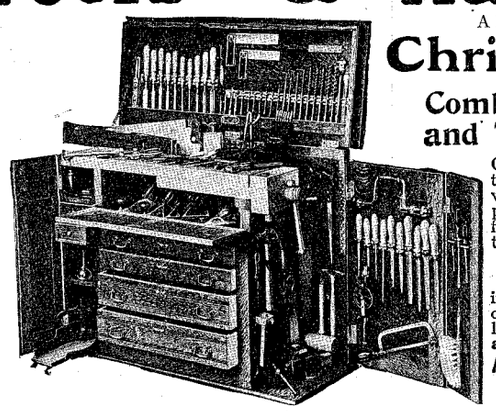

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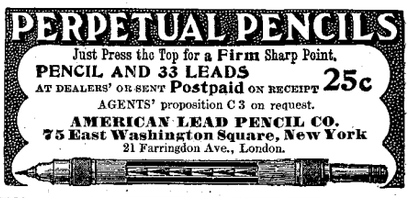

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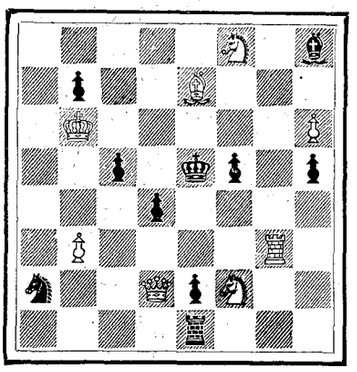
Problem 1,013.

By V. CISAR.

First Prize, *Neue Illustrirte Blatt.*

§ Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

5 S 1 b; 1 p 2 B 3; 1 K 5 P; 2 p 1 k p 1 p; 3 p 4; 1 P 4 R 1; 5 2 Q p S 2; 4 r 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,003. Key-move: R—Q B 8.

No. 1,004.

1. Kt—Kt 7	2. Q—Kt 5 ch	3. Kt—K 8, mate
K—Q 4	K x B	
.....		B—K 5, mate
	2. K—Q 5	3.
.....	Q—B sq ch	Q—B 5, mate
1. K—B 6	2. Any	3.
.....	Kt—B 5, ch	Q mate
1. P—K 7 or Q 7	2. Any	3.

No. 1,005.

Kt—B sq	Q—B 3 ch	Q mate
1. B x Kt	2. Any	3.
.....	Q—B 4 ch	Kt—K 3, mate
1. Kt—B 6	2. K x Q	3.
.....	P—B 4 ch	Kt—K 3, mate
1. R x Kt	2. P x P *e.p.*	3.
.....	Kt—K 3 ch	R x P, mate
1. P x R	2. K x P	3.

No. 1,006.

B—K 4	Q—Q 2 ch	Q—Q 6 ch	Kt—K 8, mate
1. Kt—K 2	2. K—K 4	3. K x Q	4.
.....	Kt—K 8 ch	Q—K 2 ch	Kt—Q 6, mate
1. K—K 4	2. K x B	3. K x P	4.
.....	Kt—Kt 4 ch	Q—K 2 ch	Kt x R, mate
1. K—K 6	2. K x B	3. K x P	4.
.....	Q—Q 2 ch	Kt—K 8 ch	Kt—Q 6, mate
1. P—B 6	2. K—K 4	3. K x B	4.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

1,003: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. L. H. Cogswell, Warner, N. H.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; R. J. Mitchell, Girard, Ill.; J. E. Ballou, Roxbury, Mass.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

1,003, 1,004: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

1,003, 1,004, 1,005: C. Nugent, New York City; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.

1,003, 1,004, 1,006: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

1,003, 1,005: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

1,004: A. V. Milholland, Baltimore.

1,004, 1,005, 1,006: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

Comments (1,003): "Neither very much below nor very much above the average"—M. M.; "Very good" R. H. R.; "A rather subtle key"—L. H. C.; "If the

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Queen's Gambit Declined.

	NAPIER. *White.*	SHOOSMITH. *Black.*		NAPIER. *White.*	SHOOSMITH. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18	Q—R 4	B—K 2
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	19	Kt—K 5	P—K R 3 (c)
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	20	K R—Q sq	Kt—Kt 5
4	P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	21	Q—R 5	Kt x Kt
5	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	22	Q x Kt	B—Q 3
6	B—Q 3	B—Q 3	23	Q—Q 4	B—Q B 4
7	Castles	Castles	24	Q—K B 4	B—Q 3
8	P—Q Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3	25	Q—B 3 (d)	Q—Kt 4
9	B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2	26	R—Q 4	B—Q B 4
10	R—B sq	R—B sq (a)	27	R—K B 4	B—Q 3
11	P x Q P	K P x P	28	P—K R 4	Q—K 2
12	B—B 5	R—R sq	29	R x Kt	B x R
13	P x P	B x P	30	Kt x P	Q—Q 3
14	B—Kt sq	R—K sq	31	R—B 6(e)	Q—B sq
15	Q—B 2	Kt—Q Kt 5	32	R x R P	P—B 4
16	Q—B 5 (b)	B—Q B sq	33	Q—R 5	Resigns.
17	Q—B 4	B—Q 3			

(a) P x Q P followed by B—B 5 is better, as, apart from the loss of moves, this would give him the advantage which is now given to White.

(b) Bringing the Queen out into play on the King's side proves safer than it at first appears.

(c) He can not otherwise move his K Kt.

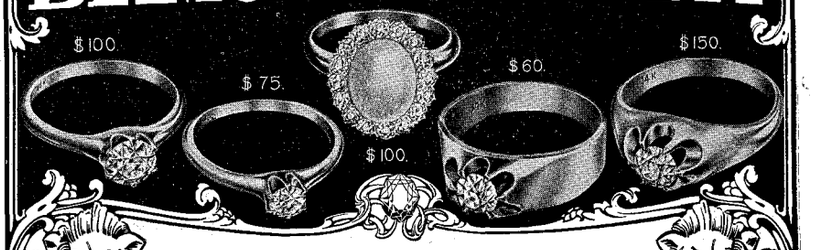
(d) The Queen has been driven about, but at last gains a more sheltered position, and at the same time a very strong one, as Black gets no chance to play B—Kt 5.

(e) The sacrifice was calculated to a nicety, and Black's game is now hopeless. One of the most interesting features is the way in which White retained the advantage of the isolated Pawn.

Lasker's Chess-Magazine.

The second number (December) of this valuable publication has been received. It is full of good things. The game department is especially interesting to the student of Chess. One of the best articles is the editorial by Champion Lasker on "Correspondence Chess."

DIAMONDS on CREDIT



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. L. S.," Santa Ana, Cal.—"(1) Are both the following sentences correct English and do they mean exactly the same: 'I can but believe your proposition' and 'I can not but believe your proposition'? (2) Has 'but' any synonyms?"

(1) Both these sentences are grammatically correct, tho they have not exactly the same meaning. "I *can not but* believe your proposition" means "I *can not help* believing," etc.; while "I *can but* believe your proposition" means "I *can only* believe," etc., a much less strong assertion. (2) For synonyms of "but" see Standard Dictionary under that word, or "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," by Rev. J. C. Fernald, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

"R. J. B.," Plainfield, N. J.—"Will you please advise me whether the word 'sometime' used in the following sentence should be written as one word or as two words; also whether if written as one word in this instance it is obsolete: 'Sometime ago we requested you to furnish reports'?"

In this sentence it should be written as two words, "some time." As a solid word it is an adjective or an adverb, for the meaning of which see Standard Dictionary, page 1707.

"W. H. L.," Bayonne, N. J.—"In my morning paper I read in a despatch from St. Petersburg that 'Two assistant ministers who opposed the "zemstvos" have been transferred.' Can you give the meaning of the word and also tell me how it is pronounced?"

The aim of the editors of the Standard Dictionary in preparing that work was to supply one which would answer as far as possible just such questions. The "zemstvo," pronounced zems'tvo ("o" as in "no"), is a Russian elective provincial assembly, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of the artisans and peasants. It imposes local taxes, regulates matters of education, public health, roads, and the like, and forms a local board or municipal assembly, but practically has little independent authority. There is one for each district and another for the province.

"C. G. C.," Hartford, Conn.—"To decide an argument, please state what is a 'Samurai.' A claims he is a Japanese soldier belonging to the reserves; B that he is an irregular owing allegiance to a 'daimio.' What is the status of a 'daimio'?"

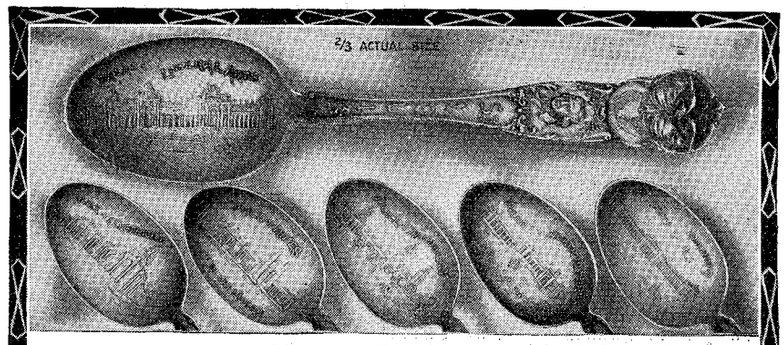
Under the Japanese feudal system which was abolished in 1871, a "Samurai" was a military retainer, a member of the soldier class. The "Samurai" sometimes included the "daimio." Under the same system a "daimio" was one of the military chiefs owing allegiance to the Mikado. When feudalism was abolished the "daimios" surrendered their powers and privileges to him.

"P. C. S.," Canmer, Ky.—"(1) Is not the word 'with' superfluous used in connection with the words 'to begin,' as commonly employed by writers in commencing a narrative? (2) Writers and orators, speaking of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished characters, often allude to them in the plural, as Washingtons, Jeffersons, etc. By what grammatical authority are these names used in the plural when one individual only is referred to?"

(1) The word is superfluous. (2) We know of none, but usage sanctions the practise.

"E. H. M.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the word 'considerable' correctly used in the sentence, 'These works contain considerable military law'? If so, is that use elegant?"

It is correctly used, but it is not elegant; "much" is preferable.



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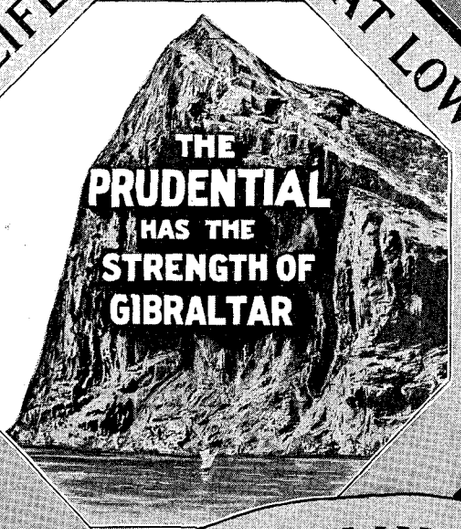

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